REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1876-77.

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LIBRARY

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

The expenditure of the Department during the year 1876-77 was as follows:—

Expenditure.

On what Account.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges ...	35,964 14 4		*35,964 14 4
Inspection and do. ...	1,73,238 5 8	31,235 11 4	†2,04,474 1 0
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	8,26,468 0 6	11,98,492 5 3	‡20,24,960 5 9
Total...	10,35,671 4 6	12,29,728 0 7	22,65,399 5 1

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 32,865-12-4) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 3,099-2-0).

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 6,181-12-8 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and of Rs. 3,128-11 on account of Dakshina to Brahmins and allowances to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

The total expenditure from Departmental Funds shows a decrease for the year as under :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds..	10,61,593 0 0	10,35,671 4 6	.....	25,921 11 6
From Local Funds ...	12,52,504 6 6	12,29,728 0 7	.....	22,776 5 11
Total...	23,14,097 6 6	22,65,399 5 1	.....	48,698 1 5

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together, I find the decrease distributed as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Inspection	... 2,522 10 3
Instruction	...46,941 7 3
Total	...49,464 1 6
Deduct—Increase on Direction ...	766 0 1
Net Decrease	... 48,698 1 5

3. The following table explains the variations in Provincial expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges.. ..	35,198 14 3	35,964 14 4	766 0 1	..
Inspection and do. ..	1,73,693 12 10	1,73,238 5 8	..	455 7 2
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ..	8,52,700 4 11	8,26,468 0 6		26,232 4 5
Total ..	10,61,593 0 0	10,35,671 4 6	766 0 1	26,687 11 7
			Deduct—Increase.	766 0 1
Detail of Variations on Instruction.			Net Decrease ..	25,921 11 6
Government Colleges and Schools. General.	4,93,850 11 1	5,06,579 3 6	12,728 8 5	...
Government Colleges and Schools. Special.	1,36,000 12 2	1,33,830 6 6	..	2,170 5 8
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. General.	84,778 0 0	91,590 2 0	6,812 2 0	..
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools. Special.	19,220 12 1	3,600 0 0	..	15,620 12 1
Buildings	82,611 8 1	49,686 2 2	..	32,925 5 11
Book Depôts and Stud Press	10,651 9 11	10,588 10 5	..	62 15 6
Encouragement to Literature	9,522 2 10	8,799 5 0	..	722 13 10
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund ..	5,637 4 0	5,359 0 1	..	278 3 11
Expenses from Dakshina Fund on account of Boarding-house at Poona	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	..
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,400 0 0	..
Translation Department.	2,518 8 9	13,535 2 10	4,016 10 1	..
Geographical Society ..	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	..
	8,52,700 4 11	8,26,468 0 6	25,557 4 6	51,709 8 11
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection ..	2,08,892 11 1	2,09,203 4 0	310 8 11	..
Total ..	10,61,593 0 0	10,35,671 4 6	25,867 13 5	51,709 8 11
			Deduct—Increase.	25,867 13 5
			Net Decrease..	25,921 11 6

The increase under *Direction* is due to the increased salary drawn by the Director and to a small increase in office-rent.

The small decrease under *Inspection* is due to transfers from this heading to *Translation*, which more than make up for the increased salaries paid to Inspectors.

The decrease under *Instruction* is due to a smaller expenditure on buildings. Taking the other items in the statement, I find causes for the variations as under :—

Colleges and Schools (General).—The increase is due partly to increased salaries drawn by the Principals and Professors in the Arts' Colleges, and partly to the adjustment of the grants on account of loss on excise revenue in the Southern and Northern Divisions.

Colleges and Schools (Special).—The decrease is due partly to savings in the Engineering College and School of Art, and partly to an increase in the fee receipts of the Civil Engineering College and of the Law Class.

Grants-in-aid.—The increase under *Colleges and Schools (General)* is owing to the payment of arrears for 1875-76, and the decrease under *Special Schools* is due partly to the withdrawal of the grant to the Alexandra Institution, and partly to the transfer from the Educational Budget of the grant for dieting boys in the Sassoon Reformatory.

Encouragement to Literature.—The decrease under this head is owing to a reduction in the grant for the issue of books gratis.

The increase under grant to *Mechanics' Institute* is owing to a special grant sanctioned by Government for the purchase of book-cases.

The increase under *Translation Department* is owing to the inclusion under this head of the charges for the Sindhi Translator, which in 1875-76 were included under *Inspection*.

4. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the accompanying statement according to divisions :—

Divisions.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Colleges and Schools	87,041 2 1	93,998 5 6	6,957 3 5	..
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	2,36,104 8 1	2,20,985 11 11		15,118 12 2
3. People's Contributions	2,528 14 2	1,988 0 2		540 8 0
4. Assessments from Municipal Funds	14,287 13 1	15,813 0 0	1,525 2 11	..
5. Endowment Funds, viz.—				
Elphinstone College Funds	19,343 1 1	21,373 1 6	2,030 0 5	..
Elphinstone Institution Fund	5,277 12 4	5,276 12 4		1 0 0
Grant Medical Funds	5,099 15 4	5,470 7 7	370 10 3	
Other Minor Funds	7,654 10 0	7,144 5 0		510 5 0
6. Miscellaneous	1,469 8 0	1,657 15 0	188 7 0	..
Total	3,78,824 2 11	3,73,901 1 0	11,070 9 0	16,100 10 11

Divisions.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
North-East Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ..	8,472 7 0	8,121 14 2	....	350 8 10
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ..	1,57,849 8 9	1,55,480 5 5	....	2,369 3 4
3. People's Contributions	2,133 2 0	1,300 4 0	....	832 14 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	1,060 6 6	1,204 0 0	143 9 6	....
5. Endowment Funds, viz —				
Dhulia High School Fund ..	962 9 4	962 9 4	....	....
Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund	60 12 8	41 8 6	....	19 4 2
Garud Prize Fund	50 0 0	....	....	50 0 0
6. Funds of Native States.. ..	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	....	....
Total ..	1,72,988 14 3	1,69,510 9 5	143 9 6	3,621 14 4
Northern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ..	16,028 15 0	17,546 2 0	1,517 3 0	
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ..	2,44,723 1 7	2,25,803 4 4	....	18,919 13 3
3. People's Contributions	3,186 14 3	2,636 5 7	....	550 8 8
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	9,208 0 0	11,796 0 6	2,588 0 6	....
5. Endowment Funds	2,373 0 7	2,293 6 10	....	79 0 9
6. Funds of Native States	1,34,351 9 5	1,56,149 10 5	21,798 1 0	....
Total ..	4,09,871 8 10	4,16,224 13 8	25,903 4 6	19,549 15 8
Southern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ..	9,084 12 0	10,481 8 6	1,396 11 6	....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ..	1,65,110 9 5	1,39,479 7 4	....	25,631 2 1
3. People's Contributions	6,166 1 0	3,932 10 8	....	2,233 6 4
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	5,315 12 10	3,835 0 0	....	1,480 12 10
5. Endowment Funds—				
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Funds ..	....	1,375 8 8	1,375 8 8	....
Dharwar High School and other Funds	611 0 0	818 0 9	207 0 9	....
6. Miscellaneous (Dharwar Industrial School)	....	6,976 13 8	6,976 13 8	....
Total ..	1,86,288 4 3	1,66,879 1 7	9,956 2 7	29,365 5 3
Sind Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools ..	6,279 8 0	6,895 4 0	615 12 0	....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools) ..	76,515 15 7	74,126 11 3	....	2,389 4 4
3. People's Contributions ..	778 6 4	1,389 15 1	611 8 9	....
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	21,160 10 4	21,024 2 4	....	136 8 0
5. Endowment Funds	....	....	....	....
6. Miscellaneous	....	86 6 3	86 6 3	....
Total ..	1,04,734 8 3	1,03,522 6 11	1,313 11 0	2,525 12 4
Grand Total	12,83,884 6 6	12,90,136 9 7	48,387 3 7	71,139 6 6
		Deduct—Increase ..		48,387 3 7
		Net Decrease ..		22,751 3 11

In the *Central Division* the decrease in the expenditure is due to a smaller expenditure on buildings and to savings on establishments. The decrease would have been larger but for an increase in the fee receipts credited to Provincial Funds.

The decrease of expenditure in the *North-East Division* is owing to savings on establishments.

The increase in the *Northern Division* is mainly due to the extension of education in Kattywar.

The decrease in the *Southern Division* is mainly owing to a smaller expenditure on buildings and to the adjustment of arrears due from Provincial Funds.

In *Sind* the decrease is owing to smaller sums having been expended on Scholarships, Indigenous Schools, and the "Sind Sudhar."

5. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income (Local) of the Educational Department in 1875-76 and 1876-77 was:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	7,18,334	6,07,599	...	1,10,735
Fees... Provincial ...	1,34,622	† 1,44,468	9,846	...
Fees... Local ...	1,05,318	1,11,001	5,683	...
Funds of Native States ...	1,37,971	1,58,416	20,445	...
Popular Subscriptions	17,999	14,148	...	3,851
Municipal Assignments	53,443	53,695	252	
Interest on Endowments	45,570	52,166	6,596	
Miscellaneous ...	5,773	13,380	7,607	
Total...	12,19,030	11,54,873	50,429	1,14,586

The decrease under *cess* is due to the famine prevailing in portions of the Central, North-East, and Southern Divisions. Figures showing the balance of the Local Fund for each collectorate will be found in Appendix A.

* Inclusive of Rs. 7,715, the fees of the Medical College.
† Ditto 7,425 ditto.

Under *Fees* (*Provincial*) the colleges* show an increase of nearly Rs. 1,000, English schools an increase of Rs. 8,000, and the Public Service Examination an increase of Rs. 1,000. The increase under colleges is due to the progress shown by the Law School and by the Elphinstone and Civil Engineering Colleges, which more than makes up for a falling off in the Deccan and Medical Colleges. The increase under the Public Service Examination is due to an increase in the number of candidates. The increase under English schools is due to the restriction on free admissions, which was noticed in para. 30 of the report for 1875-76.

The increase under *Fees* (*Local*) is owing to the gradual introduction of the new rates mentioned on page 70 of the report for 1875-76. These new rates leave the fee for the first three standards unaltered, but raise the fee for the three higher standards, which are chiefly taught in town schools.

The increase under *Funds of Native States* is due to the extension of education in Kattywar.

The decrease in *popular contributions* is due to a falling off in contributions for new buildings and to delay in the collection of subscriptions for the Belgaum Sirdars' High School.

The increase under *Interest on Endowment Funds* is owing to the recovery of arrears.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* is owing to the inclusion of the receipts of the Dharwar Industrial School.

6. Full details regarding the expenditure on instruction will be found in the Annual Tables which are printed separately. But a general view of the distribution of the expenditure of the year is given in the table which follows. The

* The figures for colleges during the last five years are :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Elphinstone College	7,409 0 0	11,981 0 1	13,383 10 8	12,730 14 2	13,194 3 1
Deccan College	5,782 0 0	4,055 7 8	4,739 14 0	4,895 2 0	3,959 08 0
Law School	2,147 0 0	1,739 0 0	2,222 8 0	3,265 0 0	5,393 8 0
Grant Medical College	1,360 0 0	2,782 0 0	6,053 0 0	7,715 0 0	7,425 0 0
Poona Civil Engineering College	3,150 4 0	3,872 0 0	3,869 0 0	4,681 0 0	5,372 0 0
Total	17,779 4 0	23,876 13 8	30,267 0 8	33,287 0 2	35,343 0 1

figures of this table include *charges for the University and for the Grant Medical College, which, according to custom, were omitted from the figures of the preceding paragraphs. Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,49,996 from funds controlled by Government Officers, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table.

$1\frac{4}{5}$	University.	$39\frac{9}{10}$	Primary Schools.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Direction.	$2\frac{1}{5}$	Girls' Schools (including Mixed Schools).
$8\frac{3}{5}$	Inspection.	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Scholarships.
$9\frac{1}{4}$	Colleges.	$5\frac{2}{5}$	Buildings.
$2\frac{1}{10}$	Normal Schools.	3	Miscellaneous.
$1\frac{2}{5}$	Technical Schools.		
$11\frac{1}{2}$	High Schools.		
$8\frac{1}{10}$	Middle Class Schools.		

These figures compared with those given for 1875-76, show a large decrease under *Buildings*.

* Amounting to Rs. 84,596-13-3.

STATEMENT.

E 348—2

Expenditure of Educational Funds

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	41,834 0 9	....	....
Direction	35,964 14 4	....	....
Inspection	1,73,238 5 8	* 8,506 11 5	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts (Government)	81,616 6 8	....	20,510 1 6
Arts (Aided)	2,150 0 0	....	....
Law	5,661 7 0	....	2,028 9 0
Medicine	22,724 11 6	....	....
Engineering	32,453 7 7	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	12,613 1 0	....	....
Engineering	15,969 14 9	....	....
Normal Schools.			
For Masters	33,646 7 2	....	....
For Mistresses	12,159 14 7	....	1 12 0
School of Art	18,795 7 6	....	....
Other Technical Schools (Government)	5,546 0 0	516 0 0	721 7 9
Other Technical Schools (Aided)	3,600 0 0	....	....
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Class English (Government)	1,15,424 14 4	36 0 0	7,614 14 4
Higher Class English (Aided)	47,571 8 0	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade.) (Government)	40,872 14 2	72 0 0	1,900 4 8
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular 1st Grade.) (Aided)	12,804 8 0	....	2,024 0 0
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Grade, (Government)	13,978 13 10	22,107 12 7	....
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Grade, (Aided)	1,526 0 0	....	....
Lower Class and Primary. (Government)	2,25,444 15 2	4,98,185 4 9	....
Lower Class and Primary. (Aided)	5,599 2 0	1,738 13 3	....
Schools for Girls.			
For Natives of India (Government)	9,934 12 10	28,025 13 10	....
For Natives of India (Aided)	3,710 8 0	....	....
For Europeans and others.	12,575 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls	5,653 0 0	....	....

* For Local Fund clerks in the Collectors' Offices and in

controlled by Government Officers.

Funds.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.. ..	....	....	....	....	41,834 0 9
....	....	....	....	....	35,964 14 4
.. ..	....	15,830 9 11	6,888 3 0	10 3 0	2,04,474 1 0
....	....	....	17,193 8 1	625 0 0	1,19,945 0 8
....	....	.. ..	....	....	2,150 0 0
....	....	....	3,282 8 0	....	10,971 15 0
....	....	....	7,425 0 0	....	30,149 11 6
.. ..	....	..	5,372 8 0	....	37,825 15 7
....	....	..	....	....	12,613 1 0
....	....	....	....	....	15,962 14 9
....	....	3,864 11 2	12 0 0	....	37,523 2 4
....	....	....	....	....	12,161 10 7
....	....	....	1,048 15 0	6 5 0	19,850 11 6
....	....	....	21 8 6	6,976 13 8	13,781 13 11
....	....	....	....	....	3,600 0 0
2,482 10 8	8,423 8 0	23,764 15 8	65,890 11 2	33 0 0	2,23,680 10 2
.. ..	....	....	....	....	47,371 8 0
2,409 6 2	12,461 0 0	6,900 4 5	36,559 2 11	....	1,01,175 0 4
.. ..	....	....	....	....	14,628 8 0
2,321 5 7	8,270 8 6	14,589 15 4	10,916 13 2	17 5 0	72,102 10 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,026 0 0
1,120 9 10	20,857 3 1	89,736 10 7	99,784 12 4	92 8 3	9,29,221 15 3
....	....	....	....	....	7,337 15 3
240 0 0	1,788 0 0	3,866 7 4	593 8 0	....	44,448 10 0
....	....	....	..	....	3,710 8 0
....	....	....	....	....	12,575 8 0
....	....	....	....	....	5,653 0 0

the Office of the Accountant General.

Name of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Scholarships and Prizes.			
In Colleges .. .. ..Government..	15,588 13 4	* 1,119 15 3	8,622 8 5
In Schools, Government. — High Schools.	6,493 4 11	† 4,768 11 2	794 11 2
In Schools, Government. — 1st Grade ..	1,835 15 8	† 3,837 10 2	152 7 1
In Schools, Government. — 2nd Grade and Primary ..	190 0 6	2,948 7 11	252 1 1
In Schools, Government. — Training Schools .. (Vernacular)	4,796 0 0	30,089 15 7	....
Buildings. — Government — Provincial ..	520 13 2	171 0 0	....
Buildings. — Government — Local	2,372 5 0	74,974 12 10	....
Buildings. — Aided	46,793 0 0	....	....
Miscellaneous.			
Translation Department	13,535 2 10	....	....
Book Department	10,588 10 5	....	....
Encouragement to Literature	8,799 5 0	....	....
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	5,359 0 1	....	....
Expenses on Boarding House for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona	600 0 0	....	....
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters, &c.	....	25,426 12 5	....
Sind Sudhar	....	1,000 0 0	....
Charges on account of Certificate Examination	....	....	....
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	1,700 0 0	....	....
Agricultural Apprentices at the Model Farm at Bhadgaum	....	200 10 8	....
Refunds	....	853 4 4	....
Watchmen employed to look after the School-houses in Kaira District ..	....	290 7 7	....
Geographical Society	600 0 0	....	....
Fee for renewing Promissory Notes ..	....	6 0 0	....
Grand Total ..	11,12,843 1 9	7,04,876 3 9	44,622 4 0

* Rupees 195 for Sind Scholarships and Rs. 924 for
† For cess-payers' children

Funds.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	644 3 0	....	....	....	25,975 8 0
....	472 1 10	2,358 8 8	....	....	14,887 5 9
....	....	60 0 0	....	....	5,886 0 11
....	....	....	....	....	3,390 9 6
....	600 0 0	3,577 7 4	....	....	39,063 6 11
....	....	....	....	....	691 13 2
2,668 10 0	145 10 5	....	....	....	80,161 6 3
....	....	....	....	....	46,798 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	13,535 2 10
....	....	....	....	960 0 0	11,548 10 5
....	....	....	....	....	8,799 5 0
....	....	....	....	....	5,359 0 1
....	....	....	....	....	600 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	25,426 12 5
....	....	....	....	....	1,000 0 0
....	....	....	479 13 0	....	479 13 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,700 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	200 10 8
....	....	....	....	....	853 4 4
....	....	....	....	....	290 7 7
....	....	....	....	....	600 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	6 0 0
11,249 9 6	53,672 2 10	1,58,649 10 5	2,55,463 15 2	8,721 2 11	23,49,996 2 4

Scholarships in the Engineering School, Hyderabad.
attending English Schools.

7. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1876-77 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades: —

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Rate of average daily attendance to the average monthly number.
I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
Colleges	5	833	752	·90
High Schools ... British ...	18	3,547·34	3,048·6	·85
High Schools ... Foreign ...	3	269·7	224·2	·83
	21	3,817·04	3,272·8	·85
Middle Class Schools—				
1st Grade.				
British	33	3,166·46	2,557·22	·80
Foreign	3	332·8	285·9	·85
	36	3,499·26	2,843·12	·81
2nd Grade.				
British...	43	5,669·6	4,455·9	·78
Foreign	15	1,936·3	1,381·5	·71
	58	7,605·9	5,837·4	·76
Lower Class Schools.				
British ... ... Boys ...	2,860	154,339·4	117,036·1	·77
British ... ... Girls ...	130	6,086·7	3,986·0	·65
Foreign ... ... Boys ...	435	26,624·8	19,456·0	·73
Foreign ... ... Girls ...	26	1,014·0	587·7	·58
	3,451	188,064·9	141,065·8	·75
Night Schools, British	37	1,120·6	750·5	·67
Foreign	4	138·1	78·3	·56
	41	1,258·7	828·8	·65
Vernacular Training Colleges—				
British	3	379·4	311·1	·82

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average monthly number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number.
Vernacular Training Schools ... ... { British ...	2	67·28	57·43	·85
{ Foreign ...	1	60·7	53·9	·88
..	3	127·98	111·33	·86
Female Training Schools	3	48·0	39·4	·82
Sind Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	18·33	14·87	·81
School of Art...	1	128	78·00	·61
Industrial School, Dharwar ...	1	47	33	·70
Total Government ...	3,624	205,827·51	155,187·62	·75
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	101	80	·79
High Schools...	24	4,248·5	3,666·33	·86
Middle Class Schools	28	2,995·75	2,674·62	·89
Lower Class Schools	47	3,872	3,048·01	·78
Female Schools	36	3,693·4	2,707·9	·73
Night Schools	2	62	41	·66
Indigenous Schools	115	4,735·0	4,019·0	·84
Total ...	254	19,707·75	16,236·86	·82
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	145	145	1·00
Total aided ...	255	19,852·75	16,381·86	·82

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number.
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools	2	203	158·6	·78
Middle Class Schools	30	2,360·2	1,931·8	·81
Lower Class Schools	471	17,817·9	13,148·5	·73
Girls' Schools	44	1,420·5	858·2	·60
Night Schools	17	492·8	355·2	·72
Normal Schools	1	17	16	·94
Total Inspected ...	565	22,311·4	16,468·3	·73
IV.—POLICE AND JAIL SCHOOLS.	20	991·5	553·7	·55
Grand Total ...	4,644	248,983·16	188,591·48	·75

For the whole year the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 243,032 to 248,982, and the average daily attendance from 186,834 to 188,591. On the other hand, the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls has fallen from 76 to 75, and a decrease is shown for the first time in the tables given in paras. 8 and 9 of this report. The table which follows shows the distribution, throughout the Presidency, of the colleges and schools connected with Government. But no returns have been received for Baroda, Jinjira, and Kurandwad :—

DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to Administrative supervision.

DISTRICTS AND NATIVE STATES.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Number of villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Increase or decrease of the year for each division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Marathi	5,069	952,397	221	12,826	20·28	1·36	1,197	197	
Sholapur	Do.	3,925	696,136	127	5,257	28·65	0·76	649	124	
Satara	Do.	5,878	1,171,812	221	10,966	22·73	0·94	1,428	220	
Thana	Do.	4,962	889,746	124	7,865	26·31	0·85	2,264	121	
Colába	Do.	1,482	267,323	71	3,544	20·87	0·99	1,065	61	
Ratnágiri	Do.	3,719	1,070,882	167	2,776	25·72	0·82	1,290	130	
Bombay	Do. and Gujarati	19	676,025	320	14,586	0·17	2·15	1	1	
Akalkot State ..	Marathi	498	85,151	22	344	22·63	1·11	109	15	
Mudhol Taluka of Miraj State ..	Do. and Kanarese.	89	14,442	7	178	12·72	1·23	12	7	
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh State ..	Marathi	273	71,732	15	457	14·20	0·64	71	15	
Phaltan State ..	Do.	397	62,089	13	451	30·54	0·89	72	11	
Bhor State	Do.	1,401	142,879	21	793	67·71	0·52	471	21	
Jath State	Do.	980	74,198	13	467	75·38	0·63	117	13	
Jawhar State	Do.	[illegible]	39,256	3	86	178·66	0·22	122	3	
Sawant Wari State ..	Do.	[illegible]	200,365	36	1,819	25·69	0·91	237	24	
Total Central Division ..		28,563	6,515,146	1,221	62,958	23·39	1·06	9,095	962	Decrease of schools 26; decrease of scholars 4,689.

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Number of villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Increase or decrease of the year for each division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-East Division.										
Khandesh	Marathi	10,162	1,081,112	272	16,249	37·3	1·50	3,447	246	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	813,417	187	8,875	35·5	1·09	1,375	178	
Nasik	Do.	7,180	722,416	153	8,397	47·0	1·16	1,453	138	
Peint State	Do.	960	49,432	8	339	120·1	·68	245	8	
Total North-East Division		24,949	2,666,377	620	33,860	40·2	1·26	6,514	624	Decrease of schools 41; decrease of scholars 1,645.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Guzerati	1,588	617,028	304	16,047	5·22	2·60	859	235	
Broach	Do.	1,358	368,190	208	9,809	6·52	2·66	415	180	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	822,650	189	14,720	8·25	1·78	591	162	
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	871,955	186	11,464	20·6	1·31	904	130	
Panch Mahals	Do.	1,874	260,206	30	2,395	62·46	·92	752	28	
Camp Baroda	Do.	..	1,854	1	97	..	5·23	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do.	..	6,231	2	112	..	1·79	1	1	
Kattywar Agency	Do.	20,339	2,430,595	467	25,477	43·55	1·04	4,879	379	
Rewa Kanta Agency	Do.	4,593	531,326	67	3,457	68·5	·65	3,484	61	
Mahi Kanta Agency	Do.	4,000	469,859	48	2,529	83·3	·54	1,645	44	
Palanpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	538,220	19	1,020	317·94	·19	1,058	17	
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	512,159	48	2,762	135·4	·53	1,925	33	
Cambay Agency	Do.	320	87,750	2	310	175	·35	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	150,164	7	338	87·85	·27	381	4	
Total Northern Division		52,663	7,638,387	1,578	90,557	33·4	1·19	16,082	1,276	Increase of schools 54; increase of scholars 4,679.

Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Marathi and Kanarese ..	4,591	986,635	138	8,419	33·2	·85	1,132	194	
Dharwar	Kanarese and Marathi ..	4,565	1,038,426	180	10,148	25·3	·97	1,436	133	
Kaladgi	Kanarese ..	5,689	857,660	127	6,236	41·5	·72	1,332	112	
Kanara	Do. ..	4,235	418,726	83	4,425	51·0	1·05	1,668	61	
Kolhapur	Marathi	2,778	843,628	135	6,849	20·5	·81	1,107	115	
Miraj	Do. ..	188	52,032	17	823	11·0	1·58	31	8	
Madhol	Do. ..	361	61,926	21	682	47·1	1·15	81	15	
Sangli	Do. ..	952	235,972	40	1,713	23·81	·72	256	32	
Laxmeshwar	Kanarese and Marathi ..	61	19,917	9	535	6·7	2·61	16	2	
	Do. ..	70	17,632	4	199	11·5	1·12	25	1	
Savanur	Do. ..	140	39,970	3		46·6	..	42	1	
Ramdurg	Do. ..	..		No return.						
Kurundwad	Do. ..	491	107,618	16	..	30·6	..	93	6	
Jamkhandi										
Total Southern Division ..	..	24,120	4,732,485	783	40,029	30·8	·84	6,617	590	Increase of schools 8; increase of scholars 1,060.
Sind Division.										
Karrachee	Sindhi	14,091	445,696	66	2,837	213·5	·86	707	40	
Hyderabad	Do. ..	9,052	788,768	88	4,864	102·56	·64	3,853	59	
Shikarpur	Do. ..	8,813	815,816	90	6,525	97·92	·77	955	68	
Thar and Parkar ..	Do. and Gujerati	12,729	189,592	13	776	979·15	·40	51	13	
Upper Sind Frontier ..	Sindhi	1,913	94,571	5	224	382·6	·24	75	5	
Total Sind ..		46,598	2,304,231	262	16,027	177·85	·69	5,641	185	Decrease of schools 9; decrease of scholars 676.
Grand Total ..		176,895	23,876,625	4,464	249,441	39·66	1·04	43,949	3,627	Decrease of schools 14; decrease of scholars 1,271.
Aden		..	..	2	128	..	..	..	..	

8. The table which follows gives the number of schools and scholars for the year under report and for the previous year :—

	Number of Schools at the end of the year.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering	5	5	...	...	913	835	...	78
Engineering School at Hyderabad	1	1	...	...	20	22	2	...
Normal Colleges and Schools (Male) ...	6	6	...	...	546	444	...	102
Do. do. (Female) ...	3	3	...	...	46	49	3	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	122	132	10	...
Industrial School, Dharwar	1	1	...	..	57	47	..	10
Drawing School, Surat...	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	17
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools ...	19	21	2	...	3,267	3,963	696	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	42	36	...	6	4,091	3,528	...	563
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	61	58	...	3	7,725	7,486	...	239
Lower Class or Primary.	3,321	3,295	...	26	181,863	180,271	...	1,592
Night Schools	74	41	...	33	2,191	1,241	..	947
Schools for Girls ...	159	156	...	3	7,278	7,336	58	...
Total ...	3,694	3,624	2	72	208,136	205,357	769	3,548
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.								
Colleges (Arts)...	2	2	...	...	114	81	...	33
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	...	145	144	...	1
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools ...	24	24	...	...	4,244	4,351	107	...
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	27	24	...	3	2,545	2,267	...	278
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	6	4	...	2	887	907	20	...
Lower Class	51	47	...	4	4,125	3,932	...	193
Indigenous Schools ...	115	115	...	...	4,954	4,854	...	100
Night Schools ...	2	2	...	...	112	62	...	50
Schools for Girls ...	35	36	1	...	3,076	3,501	425	...
Total ...	263	255	1	9	20,202	20,099	552	655

	Number of Schools at the end of the year.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Private Institutions not receiving aid, but under Inspection only.								
Normal Schools (Male)	1	1	...	...	16	20	4	...
High Schools	2	2	...	...	226	213	...	13
Middle Class	31	30	...	1	2,249	2,374	125	...
Lower Class Boys ...	429	471	42	...	17,868	18,493	625	...
Night Schools	11	17	6	...	347	507	160	...
Female Schools ...	39	44	5	...	1,343	1,371	28	...
Total ...	513	565	53	1	22,049	22,978	942	13
Police and Jail Schools.	8	20	12	...	325	1,007	682	...
Grand Total ...	4,478	4,464	68	82	250,712	249,441	2,945	4,216

9. The net decrease of schools and scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions ...	...	70	...	2,779
Aided Institutions	...	8	...	103
Inspected do.	52	...	929	...
Police and Jail Schools ...	12	...	682	...
Total	64	78	1,611	2,882
Deduct—Increase ..	...	64	...	1,611
Net Decrease ...	...	14	...	1,271

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following return :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the Year.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	..	..	1,027	916	..	111
School of Art ..	1	1	..	..	122	132	10	..
Technical Schools ..	4	3	..	1	239	213	..	26
High Schools ..	45	47	2	..	7,737	8,547	790	..
Middle Class Schools ..	167	152	..	15	17,497	16,562	..	935
Primary Schools.. ..	4,011	4,008	..	3	211,785	210,370	..	1,415
Girls' Schools	233	236	3	..	11,697	12,208	511	..
Normal Schools	10	10	..	..	608	513	..	95
	4,478	4,464	5	19	250,712	249,441	1,311	2,582
		Deduct—Decrease..		5		*Deduct*—Decrease..		1,311
		Net Decrease..		14		Net Decrease..		1,271

The decrease under colleges is due to the small number of successful candidates in the matriculation examination, and the decrease under technical schools is owing to the closing of the class at Surat which is to be re-opened hereafter on a different plan. The increase under high schools is chiefly due to the transfer to this head of prosperous middle class schools. Part of the decrease under middle class schools and the decrease under primary schools are due to the famine; and the same cause has made it necessary to admit a smaller number of pupils into the normal schools. Under girls' schools there is a real increase.

The net decrease of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under :—

	Net Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	26	4,689
North-East Division	41	1,645
Sind	9	676
Total...	76	7,010
Deduct—Increase—		
Northern Division... ...	54	4,679
Southern Division... ...	8	1,060
	62	5,739
Net Decrease	14	1,271

10. Awards on the system of payment by results are not always paid within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the budget grant of 1876-77 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1875-76, paid in 1876-77 ...	7,021	14	0
Awards of 1876-77 paid in that year ...	60,133	4	0
Grants to private colleges and schools, for pupils passing University examinations :—			
For 1875-76, paid in 1876-77	8,151	0	0
For 1876-77 paid in that year	2,370	0	0
Total ...	77,676	2	0

At the end of the year there remained claims for settlement amounting to Rs. 13,974-8-0, so that the total award for 1876-77 was Rs. 76,477-12-0 against Rs. 84,351-6-0 for the previous year. The decrease in the award for 1876-77 is due to the small number of candidates successful in the matriculation examination, and to the withdrawal of salary grants owing to want of funds (see rule 5, Part II., of the grant-in-aid rules).

The grants paid during the year under report were divided between* institutions as under:—

Schools under recognized management.		No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
For Europeans and Eurasians.	High Schools	6	8,611	8	0
	Middle Class Schools ...	2	660	0	0
	Lower Class Schools ...	...	...		
	Girls' Schools	8	8,280	8	0
	Mixed Schools	11	6,756	0	0
	Total ...	27	24,308	0	0
For Natives ...	Colleges	2	2,150	0	0
	High Schools	10	21,337	0	0
	Middle Class Schools ...	8	9,568	8	0
	Lower Class Schools ...	28	4,515	10	0
	Girls' Schools... ...	17	5,353	8	0
	Mixed Schools ...	4	940	0	0
	Total ...	69	43,864	10	0

* For the amount paid each school see Annual Tables.

Private Schools.		No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
For Natives.	High Schools	5	6,343	0	0
	Middle Class Schools ...	6	1,842	0	0
	Lower Class Schools ...	10	709	8	0
	Girls' Schools	2	263	0	0
	Mixed Schools	1	346	0	0
	Total...	24	9,503	8	0
	Grand Total...	120	77,676	2	0

11. In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (for Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution..	6,000	0	0
Rastamji Jamsetji Guzerati Schools ...	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory	3,600	0	0
Indigenous Schools in the Island of Bombay	274	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100	0	0
Total Rs. ...	17,514	0	0

The first three of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection, and receive fixed grants according to promises made before the grant by results came in. The fourth is an industrial school for boys belonging to the criminal classes. The payments to indigenous schools in Bombay and Nasik were made as rewards for improvement in method and discipline.

Grants from Local Funds, amounting to Rs. 1,738-13-3 were also made to indigenous schools in the Mofussil.

The total cost to Government of all aided schools was, therefore, Rs. 96,928,* while the returns from managers show an expenditure of Rs. 3,74,900 from private funds.

Under the liberal grant-in-aid rules published in 1872, the number of aided schools has in six years risen from 85 to 255, and the number of scholars from 9,147 to 20,099. But Provincial Funds being no longer able to meet the growing demands of aided schools, a revision of the rules was ordered by Government during the year under report. For the purpose of this revision the managers of the most

* Exclusive of Rs. 46,793 for buildings.

important of the schools under recognized management were invited to a conference; and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, after considering the recommendations made at this conference, was pleased to issue new rules which withdraw grants for passing matriculation and grants for salaries, and reduce by one half the grants for passing the F.A. and B.A. examinations. The grants for the school examinations have been left as before; but the attendance qualification has been raised from 75 to 100 days, a form of school register has been prescribed, and a day of attendance has been defined as meaning not less than four hours of instruction given in the same day.

12. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure.		
			Provincial.	Local.	Total.
New Buildings.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division	23	22	715 13 0	18,192 0 1	18,907 13 1
North-East do.	1	7	123 1 4	5,102 14 1	5,225 15 5
Northern do.	...	...	225 8 0	50 0 0	275 8 0
Southern do.	9	14	...	22,200 2 3	22,200 2 3
Sind do.	11	11	778 6 11	2,029 15 7	2,808 6 6
Total ..	44	54	1,842 13 3	47,575 0 0	49,417 13 3
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.					
Scottish Orphanage at Mahim	...	...	43,700 0 0	....	43,700 0 0
European and Indo-European School at Kurrachee.	...	...	1,500 0 0	....	1,500 0 0
St. Mary's Institution, Belgaum	...	...	1,047 0 0	....	1,047 0 0
Roman Catholic Convent School, Belgaum	...	...	546 0 0	....	546 0 0
Total ..	...	...	46,793 0 0	....	46,793 0 0
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division ..	...	...	250 4 11	14,936 9 1	15,186 14 0
North-East do. ..	...	...	800 0 0	7,661 12 2	8,461 12 2
Northern do. ..	...	...	....	....	....
Southern do. ..	...	...	....	4,079 10 7	4,079 10 7
Sind do. ..	...	...	....	3,707 1 5	3,707 1 5
Total ..	...	...	1,050 4 11	30,385 1 3	31,435 6 2
Grand Total	44	54	49,686 2 2	77,960 1 3	127,646 3 5

Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 270-8-3 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 20-4-11 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 45,200 on aided high schools, Rs. 1,593 on aided 1st grade schools, Rs. 401 on normal schools, and Rs. 80,161-6-3 on vernacular schools.

13. The following is the table (of expenditure of Provincial money on educational buildings in 1876-77) required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211, of the 3rd June 1871 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial).			
(*a*) Repairs	13,036	0	0
(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)...	2,378	0	0
(*c*) Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)...	*1,50,951	0	0
Total P. W. D. Budget ...	1,66,365	0	0
Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial) (see preceding para).			
(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings...	1,050	4	11
(*e*) Minor Government Buildings	1,842	13	3
(*f*) Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)	546	0	0
(*g*) Large Grants (above Rs. 1,000)	46,247	0	0
Total Expenditure from Educational Budget.	49,686	2	2
Grand Total Outlay ...	2,16,051	2	2

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the get for the Public Works Department. —

	Rs.
New Elphinstone High School, Bombay	95,000
New School of Art, Bombay	53,400
Substituting stone pavement in place of chunam floor of Library and north verandah of Deccan College	2,551
Total Rs. ..	1,50,951

Book Depôts.

14. The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 10,588-10-5,* or Rs. 243 more than in the previous year.

Central Book Depôt.

The account of Government stock for the year under report is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of Stock on 1st April 1876	1,16,274	9	0			
Value of new stock received during the year	13,302	8	0			
Subscriptions to Indian Law Reports. ...	2,399	0	0			
	Total ...			1,31,976	1	0
Disbursements.						
Sale proceeds including subscription to Indian Law Reports paid into the Government Treasury	5,960	6	9			
Discount given to purchasers	38	0	0			
Commission to the Central Book Depôt for the sale of Candy's Dictionary	142	1	3			
Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers	2,478	6	8			
Loss from distribution ofbooks gratis and reduction of selling prices of books ...	1,658	4	4			
Balance on 31st March 1877...	1,21,698	14	0			
	Total ...			1,31,976	1	0

* Curator ... ... Rs. 3,600 0 0
Establishment ... ... „ 6,988 10 5
Total...Rs. 10,588 10 5

For the sale of school-books the Depôt maintained 256 branches throughout the Presidency, and the stock account of the year stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1876	6,11,682	0	4			
Value of new stock printed and purchased during the year	1,49,905	11	4			
Total ...	.....			7,61,587	11	8
Disbursements.						
Value of books sold during the year	1,63,178	3	6			
Value of obsolete and damaged books together with loss on books where prices were reduced, written off	2,609	9	3			
Balance on 31st March 1877	5,95,799	14	11			
Total ...	.....			7,61,587	11	8

The reduction in the balance of stock is due to larger sales and smaller re-investments. The books and apparatus purchased during the year were as under :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Prime Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Apparatus	...	462	7	11
English Maps	84	408	13	7
English Books	34,236	23,244	5	2
Latin Books	22	94	1	7
Anglo-Marathi Books	1,000	534	0	0
Marathi Books	134,086	29,379	2	8
Marathi Maps	1,550	3,150	0	0
Guzerati Books	268,766	43,379	5	8
Sanskrit Books	5,804	3,674	6	8
Kanarese Books	40,060	2,847	15	6
Total ...	485,608	1,07,174	10	9

The cash account of the School Book Depôt for the year under report is as follows :—

Receipts	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1876, viz., cash in the Bank 7,258 3 1		
Outstandings 5,693 13 0		
	12,952 0 1	
Sale proceeds during the year	1,63,178 3 6	
Cash received for unexecuted orders ...	826 0 0	
Refund by the Curator out of an advance to him for *Times of India* Calendar ...	500 0 0	
Miscellaneous	2,642 7 7	
Total ...	.....	1,80,098 11 2
Disbursements.		
Paid debt of last year	28,573 0 9	
Re-invested in stock	91,030 7 11	
Rewards to authors	2,650 0 0	
Commission to vendors	14,063 2 3	
Packing, transit, and contingent charges.	6,630 2 3	
Insurance	3,250 0 0	
House rent	4,124 9 5	
Service postage labels	678 0 0	
Dead stock	892 4 0	
Printing catalogue and office forms ...	392 13 0	
Bonus to the Curator	600 0 0	
Paid to auditor	250 0 0	
Advance to the Curator for *Times of India* Calendar	1,000 0 0	
Refund of pay of additional establishment	960 0 0	
Cost of wood-cuts	121 8 0	
Balance on 31st March 1877 ...	24,882 11 7	
Total ...	.....	1,80,098 11

Sind Depôt.—The Sind Depôt maintained 29 branches throughout the Province, and the stock account of the year was :—

Receipts—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1876	34,048 1 3	
Value of new stock printed and purchased	7,400 2 0	
Total ...	.....	41,448 3 3
Disbursements.		
Value of books sold	6,819 7 10	
Value of books written off the Stock Account	102 1 3	
Balance on the 31st March 1877 ...	34,526 10 2	
Total ...	.....	41,448 3 3

These figures show a slight decrease in the sale proceeds, and a decrease in the sum re-invested in stock. The books and apparatus bought during the year were as under :—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.
Arabic Sindhi books	18,088	5,679 3 0
Persian books	3,640	703 2 0
Hindu Sindhi books	3,100	201 9 0
Maps...	130	616 4 0
Anglo-Sindhi books...	25	200 0 0
Total ...	24,983	7,400 2 0

The cash account of the Sind Depôt stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1876... ...	1,515 1 4	
Sale proceeds during the year... ...	6,819 7 10	
Additional advance from the Central Depôt	2,056 6 1	
Miscellaneous	8 10 0	
Total ...	.....	10,399 9 3
Disbursements.		
Purchase of books	579 9 8	
Purchase of paper	930 2 4	
Printing charges for books	1,665 13 1	
Commission to depôt keepers	759 15 11	
Packing and contingent charges ...	274 13 2	
Book-binding charges	297 0 0	
Charges incurred in connexion with the Sindhi and English Dictionary...	2,727 14 10	
Part payment of the advance from Central Book Depôt	1,000 0 0	
Part of remuneration for designing a map of Sind	150 0 0	
Balance on the 31st March 1877 ...	2,014 4 3	
Total ...	.....	10,399 9 3

15. The preceding paragraphs have given a full account of funds administered by the Department.

16. Other items of expenditure not under the control of the Department are—

	Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay University* ...	43,181 2 6	41,834 0 9	...	1,347 1 9
Grant Medical College...	39,267 3 9	†42,762 12 6	3,495 8 9	...
Total...	82,448 6 3	84,596 13 3	3,495 8 9	1,347 1 9

The total expenditure of public money on education, science, and art amounts, therefore, to Rs. 11,12,843, and the table of last year is continued thus :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
		Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	2,18,466	10,34,242	13,27,755
1873-74	2,28,561	10,61,374	12,90,026
1874-75	2,38,686	11,42,703	11,96,063
1875-76	2,50,712	11,36,326	12,60,219
1876-77	2,49,441	11,12,843	12,37,153

* Details of the expenditure on the University are as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allowances to Examiners	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
Registrar and Establishment	5,268 0 0	5,268 0 0	.....	.....
Contingencies	7,913 2 6	6,566 0 9	.....	1,347 1 9
Total	43,181 2 6	41,834 0 9	.....	1,347 1 9

† Provincial ..... Rs. a. p. 35,337 12 6
Fees 7,425 0 0
42,762 12 6

17. But these figures do not give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions which are connected with the Government of Bombay, and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds to the figures already noted the expenditure from private funds on aided schools and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected but not managed by the Government Department. These additional figures are taken from returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from public revenues	10,34,242	10,61,374	11,42,703	11,36,326	11,12,843
Administrated by the Department. Contribution from Local Funds ..	13,27,755	12,90,026	11,96,063	12,60,219	12,37,153
Estimate of expenses from private funds of aided schools ..	3,70,767	3,60,637	3,15,699	3,51,110	3,74,900
Expenditure in Native State and other schools inspected or visited only	1,49,524	3,49,400	2,50,338	2,51,222	3,16,020
Total ..	28,82,288	30,61,437	29,04,803	29,98,877	30,40,916

The University.

18. The Senate of the University have made "important alterations in the regulations for the examinations in Arts, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The oral examination of the candidates for matriculation in the second language has been discontinued. The question papers in English will in future be transmitted to centres of examination to be established in each educational division ; and those candidates only who may obtain the prescribed number of marks in English will be further examined in Bombay. The list of passed matriculation candidates will be published in the order of merit (and not in alphabetical order as heretofore), with the total number of marks obtained by each candidate, and the name of his school. At the M.A. Examination in languages, original composition in English verse has been made optional instead of compulsory as heretofore. The title of the degree of Licentiate of Medicine has been changed into "Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery." Dental Surgery has ceased to be a part of the course of study required for the examination for the degree of

L.M. ; and the course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy, hitherto required for the first examination in medicine, has been removed to the examination for the degree of M.D. The Senate have also decided that in future the names of the successful candidates in the First Examination in Arts, the B.A. and M.A. Examinations, the First Examination in Civil Engineering and the L.C.E. Examination, will be published in two classes and pass."

During the year under report Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar delivered the first series of lectures in connexion with the Wilson Philological Lectureship. The subject of the lectures was "Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it."

The Senate have accepted four new endowments during the year. In March the Honorary Secretary to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. Mem. R. A. S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts. In April the Honorary Secretary to the Vinayekrao Jugannathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund offered Rs. 4,500 for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. Vinayekrao Jugannathji Sunkersett. In August the President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company offered on behalf of the Company Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship in memory of the late Mr. Merwanji Framji Panday. And in August the widow of the late Mr. Kahandas Mancharam offered Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship according to the will made by Mr. Kahandas Mancharam. With these four fresh gifts the University now possesses 28 endowments.

The table which follows shows the results obtained by high schools and affiliated colleges during the year under report:—

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Official Year beginning April 1st 1876 and ending March 31st 1877.

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.				
															Natives of India.				
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Europeans and Indo-Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Entrance or Matriculation	19	9	28	56	386	86	443	239	1,154	107	14	74	8	203	12	134	2	49	6
Arts .. First Arts	2	..	2	4	154	..	22	..	176	27	..	2	..	29	1	21	1	5	1
Arts .. Bachelor of Arts ..	2	..	2	4	82	..	10	..	92	35	..	5	..	40	..	24	4	10	2
Arts .. Master of Arts ..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Law .. Bachelor of Laws ..	1	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Medicine .. First L. M.	1	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	40	19	..	..	..	19	1	4	..	14	..
Medicine .. L. M.	1	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	20	11	..	..	..	11	5	1	..	4	1
Medicine .. M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. First L. C. E. ..	1	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	21	19	..	..	..	19	1	13	..	3	2
Engineering .. L. C. E.	1	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	10	..	8	..	2	..
Total ..	30	9	32	71	737	86	475	239	1,537	233	14	81	8	336	20	209	7	88	12

The results of the matriculation examination will be noticed under 'High Schools.' In the other or higher University examinations 133 out of 383 passed against 173 out of 400 in the previous year. The results obtained by the colleges under the three special faculties will be noticed later on. Under the Arts Faculty there was a failure in the first examination, only 29 passing against 69 in the previous year. But on the other hand the number of candidates who passed the B.A. examination rose from 18 to 40.

Examinations in Arts.

In the F.A. examination there were 154 candidates from Government and 22 from aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 27 and St. Xavier's College 2 candidates. 19 of the successful candidates took up Sanskrit, 4 Latin, and 6 Persian : and in the selected subjects of the examinations, 15 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 12 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemical Physics.

For the B.A. degree there were 82 candidates from Government and 10 from aided colleges. Of the 40 successful candidates, 13 passed in the first class. Of these 40 candidates, 35 came from Government colleges, 3 from the General Assembly's Institution, and 2 from St. Xavier's. 21 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 9 Latin, 9 Persian, and 1 Arabic. In the selected subjects 19 passed in History, 19 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 28 in Political Economy, 12 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 9 in Analytical Geometry, 11 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 13 in Chemical Physics, 7 in Inorganic Chemistry, and 2 in Physiology.

For the M.A. degree there were 4 candidates from Government colleges. Of the 2 who passed, one—a Parsi—obtained a first class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the other—a Hindu—a first class in Natural Science.

Arts' Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

19. In November Mr. Peterson resumed his office of Professor of Oriental Languages, displacing Mr. H. J. Bhabha, who had acted as Assistant Professor during Mr. Peterson's absence.

The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 226 to 203, the decrease here, as in other colleges, being due to the small number of candidates successful in the matriculation examination.

The results of the University examinations were generally satisfactory. In the F.A. examination the college passed 20 candidates, and for the degree of B.A. 27. The number passed in the B.A. examination is the highest for many years ; and those who passed took high places in the lists, 9 being placed in the first class. The college teaching appears to have been very efficient in Mathematics and English, as 7 of the students in the first class took up mathematical subjects, while 17 out of the whole number passed obtained unusually high marks in English. In the M.A. examination the college obtained two first classes—one in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the other in Natural Science. Students of the college won the "Chancellor's Medal," given to the candidate who passes the M.A. examination with the highest marks in the first class ; the "Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship," given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination with the highest marks in the first class ; the "Karsandas Mulji Prize," for an English Essay ; the "Hughlings Prize," given to the candidate who passes the F. A. examination with the highest marks in English ; the "James Taylor Prize," given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination in the first class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History ; and the "Bhau Daji Prize," given to the candidate who passes the B.A. examination with the highest marks in Sanskrit.

Extracts from the reports of the Principal and Professor of English will be found in Appendix B.

The Deccan College.

20. The report of the Deccan College shows important changes in the teaching staff. "Mr. Shute resigned his appointment as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, November 16th, 1876, having been absent on sick leave since 17th November 1875. The Professorship was held by Professor Peterson from October 20th, 1875, to November 20th, 1876, and by Mr. G. W. Forrest from November 20th, 1876, to February 10th, 1877 ; both as acting incumbents. On the latter date, Mr. Forrest was relieved by Professor F. G. Selby, B.A., Scholar of Wadham College, who had been selected by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Mr Shute's connection with the college was unfortunately brief, and it is a matter of congratulation that the services of an equally distinguished University scholar have been secured." Rao Bahadur K. L. Chatre was absent

for a short time, as he accompanied His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse to Delhi.

The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 96 to 75.

In the University examinations the College passed 7 men for the F.A. and 8 for the B.A. examination. Of the 8 who passed this last examination, 3 were placed in the first class.

The Bhagvandass Parshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded by the University to a graduate of the College.

The College buildings have been much improved. "In the upper verandah, the library, and two other rooms, stone paving has been substituted for the previous imperfect and dilapidated floor. The class rooms remain to be paved, the original flooring being quite unsuitable. Water pipes have been laid, and the water-supply is now regular and sufficient. Additional quarters for resident students have been built." The number of resident students is now 59.

Aided Colleges.

21. The attendance at Aided Colleges has decreased by 33 pupils. The results obtained in the University examinations have been noticed above, with the exception of the Ellis Scholarship, which was awarded to a Parsi from St. Xavier's College who passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks in English.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

22. The number of students on the rolls in the previous year and the year under report was—

	March 1876.	March 1877.
Seniors ...	... 15	... 21
Juniors ...	... 30	... 32
Candidate Class ...	... 90	... 53
Candidates for Pleaders' Examinations ...	... 4	... 7
Total ...	139	113

In November the Perry Professor examined 17 candidates in Jurisprudence and passed 10. The Government Prize of

Rs. 100 was gained by Mr. Daniel Hogan of St. Xavier's College. For the LL.B. examination 14 students presented themselves, of whom 10 were students of past years. Eleven failed, and one present and two past students were successful.

Grant Medical College.

23. Changes in the teaching staff have been fewer than usual: but the College has lost the services of two distinguished officers. On these changes Dr. Cook reports as follows:—"Surgeon-Major J. T. D. McKenzie, Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery, proceeded to England on two years' leave on medical certificate on the 10th May 1876, and Dr. Blanc acts for him as Professor of Surgery only. Dr. Hunter, Principal and Professor of Medicine, having been promoted to the post of Deputy Surgeon-General in June last, I was appointed his successor, and the chair of Physiology thus become vacant, was filled by Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel. Dr. Hunter has thus terminated a long connection with the College. Appointed in 1862 as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, he in 1866 became Principal on the death of Dr. Robert Haines, and from that time to the present, with the exception of 3½ years spent in Europe, has devoted himself to the interests of the College and its attached hospital. During this period, as* I have before shown, this institution has passed through many vicissitudes, and the position it has now attained may certainly in a considerable degree be attributed to the zeal and care of Dr. Hunter."

The number of students for the year under report and for the previous year was—

	1875-76.	1876 77.
Graduates and undergraduates	194	182
Hospital apprentices	30	25
Hospital assistant	1	0
Vernacular Classes—		
Marathi	55	51
Guzerati	24	22
Midwives—		
Marathi	6	6
Guzerati	4	0
Total	314	286

The progress made in the University classes has been satisfactory. Out of 20 students who went up for the

* See Appendix C.

degree of L.M., 11 passed, 3 being placed in the 1st class; and out of 40 students who appeared for the First L.M. and S. examination, 19 passed, one being placed in the first class. The Principal reports that 10 students (including 4 Licentiates of Medicine) have gone to England with the view of completing their education in the English schools of medicine, or of competing for the Covenanted Medical Service of India. During the year under report, 2 other students who had qualified in England obtained commissions in the service.

In the *Hospital Assistant* class there was one candidate, who passed the examination. Of the *Hospital Apprentices*, 6 passed and 4 resigned. In the examination for the superior grade of *Hospital Assistants* there were 3 candidates, one of whom was successful. In the examination of *Assistant Surgeons*, 2 candidates presented themselves, both of whom were found qualified for promotion to the second class.

In the *Marathi Vernacular class* there were 55 pupils. Of these 25 were native medical pupils, of whom 13 pssed, 3 resigned, 2 were discharged, and 7 transferred. Of the 30 vernacular pupils 7 passed their final examination, 8 were discharged, and 5 left. In the new *Guzerati class* there were 24 pupils; of these 2 were discharged. No fresh admissions to the Guzerati class have been allowed, as Government has decided to abolish the class in September 1878. The examination for admission to the Marathi class was held in October, the test being the IV Anglo-Vernacular Standard. At this examination there were 43 candidates for the vernacular class, and 36 for the native medical class. "Of the former, 24 passed with one-half the total marks of the standard, and of these, 11 were admitted on stipends, and the remaining 13 were permitted to attend the classes, if they wished to do so, without any stipend. Of the native medical pupils, 19 who attained to one-third of the total marks, were admitted in unison with the wish of the Surgeon-General." Text-books for the Marathi classes were published some years ago, and similar books for the Guzerati classes have now been printed by Mr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C. and Assistant Surgeon Kaikhusru Viccaji, L. M., the teachers of Anatomy and Chemistry to the Guzerati classes.

On the *Marathi Midwife class* Dr. Cook reports favourably: but he has not been able to re-establish the *Guzerati class*,

"which, as reported on the last annual occasion, was broken up during the year, no suitable candidates having come forward. The funds for the support of this class provided by the bounty of Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney, have therefore during the year not been disbursed."

The numerous prizes and scholarships belonging to the College have been awarded according to rule, and the interest accruing on the Jamsetji Jijibhoy fund, amounting to Rs. 705, was distributed to the most deserving students to assist them in the purchase of books. *The Materia Medica Collection* has been inspected, and drugs that were found in a deteriorated state have been replaced by new ones. Twenty-one new specimens in morbid and comparative anatomy have been added to the *Museum*; and the printing of the catalogue which was sanctioned by Government is now being carried out. The catalogue of the *Library* has already been printed.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

24. Professor S. Cooke obtained furlough in March, and Professor Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar was appointed to act in his place. Assistant Professor B. B. Sane was appointed to act for Mr. Nagarkar, and Mr. H. M. Page for Mr. Sane.

The College has been full throughout this year, the number of students being:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
University Department ..	72 ...	86
Second Department ...	41 ...	41
Third Department (including Apprentices) ...	50 ...	37
Total ...	163	164

On the work of the College, Dr. Cooke reports very favourably. "The College has had a most successful year at the University examinations. At the first examination in Civil Engineering, 21 candidates presented themselves, of whom 19 passed, 11 in the first class; while out of 14 candidates for the degree of L.C.E., 10 passed, 1 in the first class. Owing to the famine in the Deccan and elsewhere the demand for passed students of the College has been great. Every passed student, whether L.C.E. or F.C.E., could

obtain employment. Though I supplied to the Public Works and Irrigation Departments during the year no less than 70 passed students, the demand exceeded the supply; and as it was right that the wants of this Presidency should be first considered, I have been unable to send subordinates to other provinces, from which I have had several applications. Six of the lately passed Licentiates of Civil Engineering have been employed on the Dhond and Manmád Railway, and the others have obtained equally remunerative employment, which, even if temporary, will, however, supply the men with practical experience on actual works, and render it more easy for them to obtain employment when the present famine works have been completed. 43 candidates presented themselves for entrance to the second department, of whom 30 passed, and of these 7 subsequently matriculated. The men who pass the F.C.E. test are readily taken on as temporary overseers in the Public Works and Irrigation Departments, and they appear to be thought much more of than the second department students. At the final examination of the second department, 22 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed, 1 in the first and 12 in the second division. For the final examination of the third department, 32 candidates presented themselves, all of whom were declared by the examiners to have passed. The examination in the vernacular was conducted by Mr. Moreshwar Mahadew, pensioned surveyor of the Public Works Department, Mr. Gangadhar Vinayek Mehendale, Sub-Engineer, and Mr. Mahadew Ramchandra Kelkar, Supervisor in the Public Works Department, the two latter of whom were kindly permitted by Mr. Clerke and Colonel Finch, R.E., to assist at the examination. My thanks are due to these three examiners for the valuable service gratuitously rendered to the College. Next year the new class of students in this Department will have had 2½ years of work-shop training, and will therefore, after a year's instruction in surveying, drawing, &c., be a highly useful set of men." "The amount received for work executed in the work-shops during the year has been Rs. 4,880-7-11. All the work has been executed by the apprentices. Whenever outside work is slack, the hands are set to improve and repair the work-shop machinery and construct additional machines for our own work. I am glad to say that Eurasian lads are taking advantage of the practical instruction given them. These for the most part look to pass under the Boiler

Inspection Act, and subsequently to obtain charge of engines at some of the factories. 2 have passed this year; and the lad who passed last year, is now in charge of the engine at the Government Steam Bakery."

Technical Schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art.

25. During a large portion of the working year Mr. Griffiths was engaged on special duty with the Government of India in preparing heraldic banners for the Delhi assemblage. Mr. Griffiths reports that the students of the *Decorative Department* were of great use, in aiding him with his cartoons, in making tracings for the embroiderers, and seeing that the embroiderers copied the drawings faithfully. The studies of the students under Mr. Griffiths "have been mainly directed with a view to making the students good draughtsmen, and to train them for future employment on the Ajunta expedition." "Latterly a few of the students assisted in preparing stencil plates for the decoration of a summer house for the State of Bhaunagar." But some of the best students have been drawn off for other employment. "One accompanied Mr. Prinsep as assistant; another has gone with Mr. Burgess; one is on duty with Major Gill at Ajunta; and one is in the North West Provinces, making sketches of plants to illustrate a report for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce." The *Architectural Sculpture Department* has supplied a few models for caps for the new School of Art building, and two models of sea-lions for the Sailors' Home and the Port Trust. One of the students has obtained employment as carver on one of the public buildings in Bombay. Lately a new class has been formed of 7 lads, the sons of Cutch and Kattywar stone-cutters, who may be said to be born carvers.

Of the *Wood Engraving* Department Mr. Terry reports that the work done has been similar to that executed in the previous year, regular employment being found in the reproduction of wood-cuts for vernacular works. One of the pupils obtained employment as engraver in a private establishment. Of the *Pottery Department* Mr Terry reports that difficulty is experienced with regard to a supply of the right kind of clays; but that "the ware, such as it is, commands a ready sale on account of its original and artistic qualities."

The number of students on the rolls in March was as under:—

Drawing School	... 111
Decorative Department... ...	... 9
Architectural Department ...	... 9
Wood Engraving Department ...	... 3
Total...	132

In March 1876 there were, in all, 122 students.

The annual examination of the school was held by Colonel Waddington and Mr. F. W. Stevens, A.I.C.E. The examiners made unfavourable comments on the condition of the elementary drawing school (*see* Appendix D), and remarked that no great progress appeared to have been made in the Pottery Department.

Sind Engineering School.

26. The Engineering School at Hyderabad was examined in July by a committee of Engineers, and of 7 students examined, 1 passed fully. This successful candidate has been employed in the Public Works Department; and it appears that the six who failed, have also obtained employment under Government

Dharwar Industrial School.

27. No report on the Dharwar school has been received, but the annual returns show a decrease of 10 pupils.

David Sassoon Reformatory Institution.

28. On this Institution Dr. Kielhorn reports as follows:—"When the institution was visited by the Inspector in March last, there were 34 boys learning English, of whom 31 attended and were employed ultimately 3 days a week at the Central Press. They were examined in English by the Inspector and found to have made satisfactory progress both in reading and writing. The rest of the boys were taught a vernacular only, some Guzerati and some Marathi; the Guzerati boys read very fairly, the Marathi ones not quite so well. In Arithmetic the most advanced were well able to do an easy example in Simple Division, and here again the Guzerati boys did best. In all there were 123 boys under instruction, with 2 teachers. Only 19 boys are exempted from attendance at school. The school registers were fairly kept. Considering the class of scholars, the results of the examination were, perhaps, as good as could be expected. No provision seems to have yet been made for testing the industrial progress of the boys. The trades taught are the same as last year, but the Inspector was unable to report how far they were taught efficiently."

29. The figures for the University Matriculation in the year under report and in the previous year are as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or Native State.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From aided or private Institutions.	From private tutors, &c.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From aided or private Institutions.	From private Tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans, &c.
1875-76	29	33	62	494	549	226	1,269	224	183	27	434	14	292	3	111	1	13
1876-77	28	28	56	472	443	239	1,154	121	74	8	203	12	134	2	49	...	6

Of the 203 who passed, 61 took up Sanskrit, 26 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 26 Marathi, 55 Guzerati, 6 Kanarese, 24 Persian, and 2 Sindhi.

The examination was more difficult than in the previous year; the decrease in the number of successful candidates being 231. This decrease is shared by all classes of schools, the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates having fallen from a half to a fourth for Government and Native State schools, and from a third to a sixth for private schools. For students under private tuition the figure has fallen from 1 in 8 to 1 in 30.

Most of the successful candidates appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated colleges, as the Elphinstone College admitted 60, the Deccan College 27, the Grant College 28, the Engineering College 26, St. Xavier's 17, and the Free General Assembly 17 new men during the year.

The high schools returned as Government or Native State schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. The Berar and Indore schools are outside the Presidency, and the Baroda school is not under the Department. The Elphinstone maintains its place at the top of the list; but Poona has given place to Surat, and Kolhápur to Dharwar and Ratnágiri. Of the rest, Ahmednagar, Nariád, Rájkot, Dhulia, Broach, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Bhaunagar, and Sholápur, have improved their positions at the expense of the others. At the matriculation examination, the two Juganuath

	1875.	1876.
1. Elphinstone	42	31
2. Surat	22	13
3. Poona	29	12
4. Dharwar	15	8
5. Ratnágiri	13	7
6. Rájárám (Kolhápur)	20	5
7. Ahmednagar	7	5
8. Nariád	4	5
9. Rájkot (Kattywar)	4	4
10. Akola (Berar)...	6	3
11. Dhulia...	2	3
12. Broach	3	3
13. Hyderabad	5	3
14. Shikárpur	5	3
15. Bhaunagar	2	3
16. Sirdars' School (Belgaum) ..	7	3
17. Satara	8	2
18. Ahmedabad	10	2
19. Baroda	...	2
20. Umravati (Berar)	2	2
21. Kurrachee	3	1
22. Sholápur English School ...	1	1
23. Násik High School	5	...
24. Holkar's (Indore)	4	...
25. Bahadur Khanji's School, (Junágarh)	2	..
26. Alfred School, (Cutch) ...	1	...
27. Rájkumár College (Rájkot)...	1	...
28. Devás English School, (Indore)	1	..
Total ...	224	121

Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships were carried off by the Ratnágiri and Poona Schools; the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, given to the Kattywar boy who obtains the highest marks in English, was won by a boy from the Junágarh School; the Ellis Prize given for proficiency in Guzerati was won by Surat High School; the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship, given for the highest marks obtained among Kattywar boys, was won by the Rájkot School; the two Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships, awarded for the highest number of marks among native candidates, were won by the Ratnágiri and Elphinstone Schools; and the Kahandass Muncharam Scholarship, given for the highest number of marks among Guzerati Hindus, was won by Nariád School.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. St. Mary's and St. Vincent's schools are for Roman Catholics, and the other five schools for Protestants. The Bishop's High School obtained the Cawasji Jehangir Prize for Latin in the matriculation examination.

	1875.	1876.
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.	25	22
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	2	1
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	3	1
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	6	1
Bombay Scottish Orphanage ...	...	1
Diocesan High School, Bombay...	2	...
John Connon High School, Bombay	2	...
Total ...	40	26

The Mission schools represented at the University examination are given in the margin. All these schools are aided by Government. The severity of the matriculation examination appears to have affected the Mission schools more than the schools for Europeans; but the figures for private schools maintained by natives show a still greater falling off.

	1875.	1876.
Surat Mission	4	5
Robert Money, Bombay	3	4
Free General Assembly, Bombay.	4	2
Belgaum Mission ...	5	2
General Assembly, Bombay ...	10	1
Poona Free Church Mission ..	1	1
Ahmedabad Mission	8	...
Hyderabad Mission ...	1	...
Total ...	36	15

The private schools which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. Of these schools, the Parsi High School, the Bombay Private English School, the Chandanwadi High School, Baba Gokhale's School and the Private School at Surat were on the register for grants-in-aid according to results: the Parsi Benevolent Institution receives a fixed grant; and the Bombay Proprietary School, the Bombay High School, and the Nowsari and Gopipura schools, have not asked for aid, because they are intended for the children of wealthy people, or are supported by the liberality of private individuals. Of the five remaining schools, the Prabhu Seminary, the Tanna School, and the Poona Native Institution have been judged to be inefficient; and aid has been refused to the Bandora School which is intended for the children of wealthy Parsis, and to the Alfred School which has been opened in a locality amply provided with English schools.

	1875.	1876.
Bombay Proprietary School ...	19	10
Parsi High School, Fort	23	7
Bombay Private English School.	7	4
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	19	4
Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.	3	4
Chandanwadi High School, Bombay	6	2
Bombay High School	5	1
Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay	7	1
Baba Gokhale's School, Poona ...	6	...
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay ...	4	...
Sir Cawasji Jehangirji Nowsari Zoroastrian Madressa	2	...
Gopipura Private English School.	2	...
Tanna Private High School ...	2	...
Poona Native Institution ...	1	...
Framji Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat	1	...
Total ...	107	33

In the matriculation examination a pupil of the Parsi Boarding School, Bandora, carried off the Bai Manekbai Prize, for proficiency in general knowledge.

30. The returns for all high schools connected with Government show an increase of 2 schools and 790 pupils; *Government* schools showing an increase of 2 schools and 696 pupils, *Aided* schools an increase of 107 pupils, and *Inspected* schools a decrease of 13 pupils.

31. CENTRAL DIVISION.—The increase in the number of Government high schools is due to the Central Division, the

Tanna and Sholápur English schools having been transferred to the heading *High Schools* as they now teach up to the matriculation standard. The number of pupils in the Sholápur School has fallen from 85 to 81 ; and in the Sholápur as in the Elphinstone High School the number of children belonging to the land-owner class has decreased considerably, while the attendance of the children of officials and traders has been good. In the Tanna School, which is remarkable for the small number of Brahmins as compared with other Hindus, the number of boys has risen from 48 to 93. Of the 4 older high schools, the Elphinstone shows the most marked progress, the number on the rolls having risen from 606 to 673 and the fee receipts having increased to Rs. 25,000, or Rs. 3,270 more than the receipts of the previous year. For a part of the year, Mr. Barrett, the Vice Principal, was away on leave ; but Mr. Jacob received efficient assistance from Mr. Candy, and on Mr. Candy's transfer to an appointment in Mysore, from Mr. Oliver, who was brought from Kurrachee as acting Vice Principal. The Elphinstone School continues to hold its own as the great middle class school of the Presidency, boys belonging to the richer classes generally seeking a school where the discipline is less strict, and boys of the poorer classes generally attending some private school where the fees are merely nominal. With regard to the spirit with which the school has been conducted, an interesting extract from Mr. Jacob's report will be found in Appendix E. The Poona High School also shows progress, the number of students having risen from 476 to 481. In the Ratnágiri School the number of pupils has fallen from 205 to 192. In the Satara School the number on the rolls (239) is nearly the same as in the previous year. The annual examination of the Elphinstone and Poona Schools was undertaken by the Principals and Professors of the Arts' Colleges : and three of the other schools were examined by the Inspector. The results of these examinations are tabulated below, but it must be remembered that the Inspector is not able to apply the same searching test that can be given by a large body of examiners.

	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all heads.	
Elphinstone	IV.—VI.	455	201	392	309	256	298	105	23
Poona	I.—VI.	274	160	71	73	99	116	51	18
Satara	I.—VI.	175	136	71	40	110	83	49	28
Tanna	I.—VI.	76	51	28	8	36	36	17	22
Sholápur	I.—VI.	79	44	41	1[illegible]	44	44	17	21
Total ...	.....	1,059	592	603	44[illegible]	545	577	239	22

Mr. Wordsworth and his colleagues reported favourably of the Elphinstone High School, which is said to have shown a general advance in efficiency. Some of the remarks on the school, which are of general application, will be found in Appendix F. In the Poona School Mr. Oxenham and his colleagues found the VI. standard classes in a satisfactory state, but were less pleased with Standards V. and IV. The examiners also recommended more attention to composition and translation exercises. In Satara the Inspector found many points for unfavourable criticism, but the head master still labours under disadvantages, as it has not yet been possible to procure proper accommodation for the school and to strengthen the teaching staff. In Sholápur the Inspector reported favourably of Standards V., IV., and III., but less well of Standards VI. and I. where, however, the classes had been lately formed. In Tanna general improvement was shown.

The number of aided high schools shown by the Inspector was 18 at the close of the year against 19 at the close of the preceding year; two schools, the Prabhu Seminary (Bombay) and Natu's School (Poona), having been struck off the register as inefficient, while the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim has been raised from the middle class to the high school heading. "Of the 18 schools, 8 are European and

Eurasian schools (6 in Bombay and 2 in Poona); 4 are missionary schools (3 in Bombay and 1 in Poona); and 6 are native schools (5 in Bombay and 1 in Poona). The total number of pupils on the rolls of all schools at the end of the year was 3,705, being 155 less than in the preceding year. The number in European and Eurasian schools was 1,300, in missionary schools 902, and in native schools 1,503. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year compared with those on the rolls at the end of the previous year vary most in native schools, among which, the Breach Candy Road School shows a decrease of 146, Baba Gokhale's a decrease of 61, Candanwadi I. a decrease of 20; but Chandanwadi II. an increase of 15, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution an increase of 31, and the Fort High School an increase of 91. 9 of the 18 schools were examined by the Inspector with the following results" :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
St. Vincent's School (European and and Eurasian) Poona	I.—VIII.	109	71	...	19	63	70	28	25
Diocesan Board of Education (European and Eurasian) Byculla... ...	I.—VIII.	34	21	...	1	12	18	8	20
St. Mary's Institution (European and Eurasian) Bombay	I.—VIII.	370	298	...	58	195	265	179	48
Education Society's (European and Eurasian) School, Byculla	I.—VIII.	127	122	...	16	96	105	88	69
Sir J. Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Central High School ...	I.—VI.	252	225	149	...	189	190	108	42
Baba Gokhale's Private School, Poona.	I.—VI.	94	35	36	...	17	4	2	5
General Assembly's Institution (Mission) Bombay	I.—VI.	74	39	60	10	47	32	19	25
Chandanwadi Private School No. II, Bombay	I.—VI.	143	104	68	...	78	66	36	25
Private English School, Breach Candy Road, Bombay	I.—VI.	156	64	75	15	53	48	18	11
Total ...	.....	1,359	979	388	119	750	798	486	35

North-East Division.

32. The three high schools in the North-East Division show a decrease of 17 pupils. The decrease occurs in Násik and Dhulia and appears to be due to the withdrawal of taluka scholarships in consequence of short receipts of the local cess. In Ahmednagar the attendance has risen from 105 to 112, and the head master states that the number of well-to-do boys from the district has increased, while the number of town boys has fallen off. A noticeable point in the history of the year is the presence of European boys in the Government high schools, 8 Europeans having been admitted at Ahmednagar and 2 at Násik. The annual examination at Dhulia and Ahmednagar was taken by Mr. Giles, and that at Násik by Mr. Sohoni. The results are tabulated below:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
Dhulia High School ...	IV. to VI.	49	34	...	35	22	24	15	30·6
Ahmednagar High School	IV. to VI.	80	65	...	40	40	44	24	30
Násik High School ...	I to VI.	127	84	42	34	81	74	60	47·2
Total ...	.....	256	183	42	109	143	142	99	38·6

Northern Division.

33. The high schools in the Northern Division show an increase of 63 pupils, the increase being 35 in Government, 24 in Aided, and 4 in Inspected schools. The annual examination was held by Dr. Bühler at Surat, Rájkot, Bhaunagar, Junágarh, and Bhuj; and by Mr. Giles at Broach, Nariád, and Ahmedabad. The Surat and Ahmedabad Schools did not do as well as in the previous year; and the results at Broach were not satisfactory. Nariád showed a general improvement. "Among the three Kattywar schools, those at Bhau-

nagar and Rájkot are the strongest, though in both the annual examination did not give quite satisfactory results. The Junágarh School was again very weak, and failed to pass a single pupil at the matriculation examination. The long-continued absence of the head master on sick leave and the inefficiency of the Second Assistant, who has resigned since the last examination, are the causes of the failure." The report on the Cutch School was unfavourable. The results of these examinations are tabulated as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
Government.									
Surat High School ...	IV.—VII.	159	116	134	56	103	56	42	26·4
Ahmedabad do. ...	IV.—VII.	120	83	109	...	90	85	59	49·1
Rájkot do. ...	IV.—VII.	82	56	74	29	51	20	15	18·2
Bhaunagar do. ...	III.—VII	78	56	32	19	41	24	15	19·2
Junágarh do. ...	I.—VII.	78	66	58	15	51	38	28	35·7
Broach do. ...	I.—VII.	219	190	170	...	152	160	117	53·4
Nariád do. ...	I.—VII.	104	102	96	...	89	74	65	62·5
Total ...	.....	840	669	673	119	577	457	341	40·5
Inspected.									
Alfred High School Bhuj	I.—VII.	94	71	41	...	47	18	7	7·4
Grand Total ...	.....	934	740	714	119	624	475	348	37·2

34. Under high schools in the Southern Division there is an increase of 1 school and 197 scholars. This increase is due to the inclusion of the Belgaum Mission School; the 2 Government Schools showing a decrease of 10 and the Kolhápur School a decrease of 17 pupils. The annual examination was taken by the Inspector, with the following results :—

Southern Division.

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	Percentage of passed under all Standards.
Belgaum	IV.—VI.	110	79	47	42	51	78	31	28·1
Dharwar	IV.—VI.	115	107	55	48	78	86	64	55·6
Kolhápur	IV. to VI.	96	70	79	54	52	56	43	44·7
Belgaum London Mission	I.—VI.	128	98	99	...	91	76	62	48·4
Total ...	.....	449	354	280	144	272	296	200	44·5

In explanation of the low figures shown for the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum, Mr. Russell states that 'in examining the Belgaum High School his object was to pluck, if possible, and in examining the Mission School, to pass, if possible; to require the utmost efficiency in the one, and to allow the utmost obtainable grant to the other.' In future the same standard should be applied to both schools.

35. SIND.—The high schools in Sind show an increase of 256 pupils under Government and 5 under Aided schools. The increase under Government schools is chiefly due to the amalgamation of the 1st grade schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad; but there is also some real increase in these two schools; while the number of pupils at Shikárpur is sta-

tionary. The annual examination of the Government schools was held by the Inspector with the following results :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
Kurrachee	I.—VI.	203	105	169	39	127	153	71	35
Hyderabad.....	I.—VI.	197	137	176	110	111	161	79	42
Shikárpur	I.—VI.	85	84	84	48	62	78	57	67
Total...	...	485	326	429	197	300	392	208	43

Mr. Hart Davies remarks that these figures show a slight advance in all subjects but English, and that the slight falling off in this subject is due to Kurrachee only.

Middle Class Schools.

36. The returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 15 middle class schools with 935 boys ; but about half of this decrease is due to the promotion of middle class schools or to the amalgamation of Anglo-Vernacular schools with high schools.

37. Central Division.—The Central Division shows a net decrease of 4 middle class schools and 250 pupils. Under Government 1st grade schools there is a decrease, as the Tanna and Sholápur schools have been shown under high schools, while the Poona City School has been amalgamated with the high school, and the Alibág School has been closed for want of pupils. Of the other 1st grade schools the 5 in the town of Bombay are in a flourishing state, and the Principal of the Elphinstone High School is well satisfied with the pupils they send him. "The last examination which was held in November, seemed to prove that all 5 feeders are in a sound and satisfactory condition, and that 3 at least of them are in the highest possible state of efficiency—an inference which my visits to the schools abundantly confirmed." The schools at Kalyán and Poona show a slight falling off in numbers, and the attendance in the Bársi and Pandharpur schools has been largely reduced owing to the

famine. The Inspector's examinations show the following results:—

School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all Heads.	
Fort Branch (Guzeráti) ...	I.—III.	159	146	142	...	129	101	80	50
Goculdas Tejpal (Guzeráti and Hindustani)	I.—III.	136	122	85	...	100	64	43	31
Chandanwadi (Guzeráti)...	I.—III.	92	67	74	...	67	54	36	39
Jugannath Sunkersett.....	I.—III.	151	120	91	...	78	78	46	30
Fanaswadi	I.—III.	76	46	41	...	39	33	17	22
Poona Camp (Guzeráti and Hindustani)	I.—III.	63	36	36	...	23	18	8	12
Kalyán	I.—IV.	48	29	25	6	33	26	14	29
Pandharpur	I.—IV.	46	34	19	2	26	29	13	28
Barsi	I.—II.	14	11	7	...	8	8	6	43
Total.....	...	785	611	520	8	503	411	263	33

"From this table it will appear that of the 5 Bombay schools, Fort Branch showed the best, and Chandanwadi the second best results; Goculdas Tejpal and Jugannath Sunkersett were fair; but poor results were shown by Fanaswadi. Of the Mofussil schools, Kalyán and Pandharpur were tolerably fair; and Poona decidedly unsatisfactory. The Bársi school is too small to be compared with the other schools." "Comparing these results with those obtained last year, History and Geography show an improvement of 3 per cent., and English an improvement of 2 per cent.; and the percentage of those passed under all heads is higher by 4. The percentage of those passed in Mathematics, on the other hand, is lower by 1." The 2nd grade schools in the Central Division show an increase of 1 school (Karád) and 49 pupils. Of these schools 2 are in Poona, 3 in Satara, 4 in Tanna, and 6 in Bombay. The inspection returns for these schools were fair, except for the Satara School and for an Anglo-Portuguese School at Tanna.

"The number of aided middle class schools at the end of the year was 20 against 21 in the previous year, and the total number on the rolls in all schools was 2,508, or 10 less than in the previous year. 8 were boys' schools with 1,523 on the rolls, 2 mixed schools with 57 on the rolls, and 10 girls' schools with 928 on the rolls. Eight schools were

examined under the standards for European and Eurasian schools, and the results shown were as follows :—"

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage passed under all Heads.
			Mathematics.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all Heads.	
Indo-British Institution Boys' School, Sonápur...	I.—V.	35	19	...	14	26	11	21
Cathedral Choir School, Fort, Bombay	I.—VI.	21	15	...	10	15	8	38
St. John's Anglo-Portuguese School, Lower Máhim	I.—VI.	99	85	5	48	74	45	45
Pensioners' School, Poona.	I.—VI.	36	33	1	16	19	16	44
Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla..... ...	I.—V.	69	60	...	48	66	43	62
St. Joseph's Girls' School at Cavel, Bombay.....	I.—V.	83	68	...	36	59	36	43
Indo-British Institution Girls' School, Sonápur, Bombay	I.—V.	29	26	...	23	29	25	86
Girls' School, Mazagon, Bombay	I.—IV.	25	21	...	12	22	15	60
Total.....	...	397	327	6	207	310	199	50

38. North-East Division.—The North-East Division shows an increase of 54 pupils under middle class schools. Now that the Dhulia School has been incorporated with the high school, the only separate 1st grade Government school in the North-East Division is that at Ahmednagar. The examination returns of the Inspector are :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Heads.
			Methematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
Ahmednagar	I.—III.	99	60	53	8	68	66	37	37·3
Dhulia	I.—III.	64	63	52	...	56	54	46	71·8
Total.....	...	163	123	105	8	124	120	83	50·9

Of 2nd grade schools Khandesh has 4, Ahmednagar 2, and Násik 1. The Khandesh schools and the Newásа school in the Ahmednagar Collectorate are favourably noticed by the Inspector.

39. Northern Division.—Under middle class schools the Northern Division shows a decrease of 5 schools and 172 pupils. For Government schools there is a decrease of 30 pupils under 1st Grade and a decrease of 3 schools with 76 pupils under 2nd Grade schools. The three schools that were closed were those at Ránder, Godhra, and Umreth. The Ránder school was closed as the new bridge over the Tápti enables the boys to attend in the Surat schools. The Godhra school was closed on account of small attendance and the Umreth school for want of funds. Aided schools show a decrease of 3 schools and 81 pupils owing to the closing of weak institutions at Surat and Ankleswar. Inspected Schools show an increase of 1 school and 15 pupils, a small Parsi school at Udwára in southern Surat having been placed on the register for inspection.

On the annual examination of the 1st Grade schools the Inspector remarks as follows:—"Both the Ahmedabad schools did fairly well, the numbers presented and passed being, respectively, in No. I. school 104 and 71 and in No. II. school 103 and 79—No. II. school showing slightly the best result. In Surat the Haripura Branch School was about on a level with the Ahmedabad schools, passing 71 boys out of 112. The Gopipura School passed 90 out of 130, and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy English School, omitting the 4th standard which did not do very well, passed 44 out of 64. The best percentage in all the schools has been obtained by the No. II. school, Ahmedabad, the percentage passed in that school being about 80 per cent." The Nowsari and Gandevi schools in the Gaekwar's territory are in the same state as reported last year. "Among the independent 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, Bulsár takes the first place as usual; all the others, too, with the exception of Kaira, which is going down year by year, have obtained fair results." Among the 2nd Grade schools examined by the Inspector, Dholka, Gondal, and Limri did best. "In the Political Agencies the number of English schools has not been reduced. In Kattywar one school at Dhrol has been closed, but another at Songarh has been opened. The opening of another school in Wadhwán Camp

is under contemplation." The results of the annual examination of 1st Grade schools are tabulated as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Standards.	
GOVERNMENT.									
Bulsár	I.—V.	58	46	49	4	43	41	33	56·8
Kaira	Do.	38	31	29	...	28	23	22	57·8
Nowsari	I.—IV.	33	27	29	...	30	14	14	42·4
Parsi Panchayat English School, Surat...	Do.	78	66	72	...	59	56	49	62·8
Viramgám	Do.	33	29	32	...	28	15	14	42·4
Camp Deesa	Do.	31	23	15	...	10	15	6	19·3
Gopipura Branch	I.—III.	130	116	123	...	122	103	90	69·2
Haripura do.	Do.	102	93	89	...	89	91	71	69·6
Ahmedabad Branch No. 1.	Do.	104	103	90	...	89	81	71	68·2
Ahmedabad Branch No. 2	Do.	103	100	89	...	99	93	79	76·6
Rájkot Branch	Do.	96	85	89	...	82	46	42	55·2
Bhaunagar Branch ...	I.—II.	101	88	82	...	70	58	44	43·5
Total...	...	907	807	788	4	749	636	535	58·9
AIDED.									
Jahangirji Motabhai Vakilna	I.—IV.	59	30	27	...	26	10	7	11·8
INSPECTED.									
Zarthosti Madrissa Nowsari	I.—VI.	54	36	37	...	20	15	10	18·5
Sir Cawasji Jehangir English School at Gandevi	I.—V.	20	13	...	...	2	11	...	...
Dorabji Pestonji's English School at Udwára	I.—IV.	12	8	9	...	4	5	2	16·7
Mándvi Cutch	I.—III.	27	19	14	...	6	8	4	14·8
Total...	...	113	76	60	...	32	39	16	14·1
Grand Total...	...	1079	913	875	4	807	685	558	51·7

40. SOUTHERN DIVISION.—The Southern Division shows a decrease of 4 schools and 422 pupils. Government schools

show a decrease of 31 pupils (1st Grade), and 1 school with 223 pupils (2nd Grade). Aided schools show a decrease of 1 school with 241 pupils, owing to the transfer of the Belgaum Mission School to the head of High Schools; and Inspected schools show a decrease of 2 schools, but an increase of 11 pupils.

The results of the annual examination of 1st Grade schools were as under :—

	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.						Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed under all Heads.	
GOVERNMENT.									
Belgaum	I. & II.	37	36	31	...	28	26	20	54·05
Dharwar	Do.	36	24	34	...	27	32	20	55·5
Hubli	I. to V.	52	40	51	...	43	43	34	65·3
Kaládgi	Do.	40	32	32	10	29	30	23	57·5
Gadag	I. to IV.	36	28	30	...	24	20	15	41·6
Karwar	I. to V.	58	24	36	...	18	29	11	18·9
Coompta	Do.	50	38	38	...	32	42	25	50·0
Haliyál	I. to IV.	14	11	8	...	8	10	4	28·5
Total ..	...	323	233	260	10	209	232	152	47·05
AIDED.									
Belgaum Pensioners' European and Eurasian School	I. to VIII	40	30	..	40	36	26	20	50·
Belgaum Convent European and Eurasian School	I. to VI.	43	38	...	36	43	29	35	81·3
Dharwar European and Eurasian School	I. to IV.	21	14	...	18	21	16	14	66·6
Dharwar German Mission School	Do.	17	9	17	..	12	9	5	29·4
Hubli Mission School.	I. to V.	21	16	21	...	15	17	13	61·9
Total...	...	142	107	38	94	127	97	87	61·2
INSPECTED.									
Kolhápur	I. to III.	108	84	92	..	61	64	56	51·8
Sángli	Do.	25	19	19	..	16	20	16	64·
Jamkhandi	II. to V	22	11	22	..	21	16	9	40·9
Savanur	I. to III.	29	21	26	..	24	23	15	51·7
Total...	...	184	135	159	..	122	123	96	52·1
Grand Total..	...	649	475	457	104	458	452	335	51.61

Mr. Russell remarks on the Government 1st Grade schools : "Hubli comes first and Karwar last. This was owing to neatness in work and careful handwriting at Hubli, and general fair proficiency in all subjects ; while at Karwar, though some boys did very well, the general style of work was slovenly, handwriting careless, and there were very many total failures in the 3rd head. The other schools, including 2 high school feeders (Belgaum and Dharwar), do well, except Haliyál, Kaládgi coming next to Hubli."

Of the 2nd Grade schools 1 is in Dharwar, 1 in Kaládgi, 4 in Belgaum, 6 in Kanara, 6 in Kolhápur, and 2 in Sángli. There are also schools at Miraj and Mudhol which are said to be nearly fit for classification in a higher grade.

41. SIND.—In Sind there is a decrease of 3 schools and 249 pupils. The decrease is chiefly due to Government schools, the Narayan Jugannath and Hyderabad schools having been amalgamated with the high schools, and one 2nd Grade school having been closed. Aided schools show a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 92 pupils. The Government school at Tatta has been raised to the rank of a 1st Grade school ; and the Inspector reports favourably of the Sukkur school, and of the two aided schools (European) at Kurrachee. The examination returns of the two Government schools were as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					Percentage of passed in all standards.
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	Passed in all standards.	
Tatta	I.—V.	45	37	39	39	36	30	66
Sukkur	I.—IV.	69	68	68	54	65	53	76
Total		114	105	107	93	101	83	72

The study of English and Classical Languages, &c.

42. The figures for institutions connected with Government show an increase in the number of students learning English :—

Number of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.		
7	7	Colleges	896	843	...	53
45	47	High Schools... ...	7,737	8,527	790	...
77	69	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	6,635	6,422	...	213
84	83	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2,065	1,859	...	206
11	11	Female Schools.....	938	964	26	...
2	1	Female Normal School	22	6	...	16
1	1	Special Schools	40	36	...	4
227	219	Total ...	18,333	18,657	816	492

Under high schools the increase has been shown to be largely due to a transfer from Anglo-Vernacular schools.

The number of pupils learning a classical language, or a European continental language, is as under :—

Languages.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
Latin ...	1,074	850	...	224
Sanskrit ...	3,324	2,901	...	423
Persian ...	1,112	909	...	203
Arabic ...	...	63	63	...
Hebrew ...	...	5	5	...
Greek ...	...	1	1	...
French ...	...	287	287	...
Total ...	5,510	5,016	356	850

The decrease under the first three languages is due to the rule mentioned last year.

43. The usual table regarding the social position of students attending Government colleges and schools of the higher grades follows:—

Table showing the Station in life of the Parents of Students in Government Institutions of the higher class.

	Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Professional Persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of Officials under Native States.	Sons of Private Clerks.	Sons of Village Officers.	Sons of Petty Tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers, and Money-lenders.	Sons of Artizans and Servants.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Beggars.	Sons of Day-labourers.	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Colleges	34	53	86	6	241	20	35	53	3	69	40	24	4	31	...	...	7	31	*737
High Schools	487	440	114	14	1,117	25	155	366	79	275	183	150	55	107	14	47	12	323	3,963
Is Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	268	189	128	9	787	9	178	446	93	227	104	340	135	142	63	50	5	355	3,528
Total ...	789	682	328	29	2,145	54	368	865	175	571	327	514	194	280	77	97	24	709	8,228

* Exclusive of pupils of the Vernacular Department in the Grant Medical College.

Vernacular Schools (Boys.)

44. The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 4,008 with 210,370 scholars, the decrease of the year being 3 schools and 1,415 scholars. These figures may be divided as under :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of		Decrease of	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	3,336	1,81,515	...	...	59	2,539
Aided...	164	8,848	...	...	4	343
Inspected	488	19,000	48	785	...	...
Police and Jail Schools	20	1,007	12	682	...	...

The falling off in the cess receipts, noticed in the 5th paragraph of this report, made it necessary to reduce expenditure as much as possible, and the cess expenditure was Rs. 7,04,876 only, or Rs. 68,738 less than in the previous year. The state of each district cess fund is shown in Appendix A. Fees showed an increase of Rs. 5,683, which is due to increased collections in towns, which more than made up for loss in rural districts. From municipalities little real aid for vernacular education is received, except in Sind and in the towns of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Surat. Such aid, as the municipalities elsewhere give, is generally given for English schools.

The decrease under vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under :—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division	...	27	...	4,950
North-East Division... ...	...	41	...	1,884
Northern Division	62	...	4,773	...
Southern Division	8	...	1,217	...
Sind	...	5	...	571
	70	73	5,990	7,405
Deduct—Increase ..	...	70	...	5,990
Net Decrease	...	3	...	1,415

The decrease in the Central Division and North-East Division is due to the famine prevailing in most of the districts. About a third of the increase shown for the Southern Division is due to the inclusion of police and jail schools which were omitted from the returns of the previous year. The decrease shown for Sind is attributed to an unhealthy season.

Details for each collectorate are given in Appendix A; but the figures in that appendix are for all schools—2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys and girls—which are on the Local Fund Budgets.

45. The number of scholars in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-prayers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below :—

	2nd Grand Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent
Central Division	1,517	728	48	34,843	22,499	64
North-East Division	1,362	706	51	30,733	19,204	62
Northern Division	...	...	...	50,467	33,445	66
Southern Division	1,207	727	60	24,179	16,963	70
Sind	945	122	12	10,963	2,020	18
Total	5,031	2,283	45	1,51,245	94,131	62

The figures for the previous year were—for cess-payers in Anglo-Vernacular schools 2,407 and for cess-payers in Vernacular schools 1,03,424. This year there is an increase in the Northern Division, the Southern Division, and Sind; but the net decrease in cess-payers in the Central Division is 10,432, and in the North-East Division 702.

46. CENTRAL DIVISION.—Under primary schools (boys) the Central Division shows a decrease of 43 schools and 5,265 pupils (Government), an increase of 4 schools with a decrease of 43 pupils (Aided), and an increase of 12 schools and 358 pupils (Inspected). The Inspector reports that all his districts show a decrease in scholars. "The decrease in the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates is mainly due to the famine and the attending migration of the people; in the former district

15 schools and in the latter no less than 19 schools had to be closed towards the end of the year for want of attendance, and there was a serious falling off in attendance at many of the remaining schools. Of 18 schools closed in Satara, 1 was amalgamated with another school, 2 had been declining for years past, and 5 were temporarily closed for want of attendance in talukas affected by scarcity. In Ratnágiri the decrease in scholars was partly owing to the closing for want of funds of 8 schools and partly to the scarcity of the necessaries of life. The decrease of scholars in Tanna and Kolába is ascribed chiefly to the increased rate of fees. The small decrease of attendance in Bombay is owing to the closing of one Marathi and three Guzerati schools. The average daily attendance in all schools throughout the year was 34,755. The ratio of average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls varied from ·71 to ·85; it was highest in the Bombay Schools; lower and about equal in Poona, Satara, and Ratnágiri; still lower in Sholápur and Kolába and lowest in the district of Tanna."

"In Poona, Kolába, and Bombay all schools were examined in the course of the year; in the remaining districts 130 schools remained unexamined, viz. in Sholápur 77, Satara 13, Ratnágiri 10, and Tanna 31." In Sholápur and Satara inspection work was difficult, owing to the famine, and in Ratnágiri and Tanna the Deputy Inspectors were absent for a time on business or through sickness.

"The following table shows the number of schools examined in each district, the number of scholars presented for examination, and the numbers passed under the several standards:—

Districts.	No. of Schools examined.	Scholars examined.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Poona	205	5,879	1,018	677	471	210	107	..	2,483
Sholápur	52	1,037	224	101	99	24	7	..	455
Satara	196	8,210	972	635	395	240	92	41	2,375
Ratnágiri	121	4,599	856	454	336	245	91	15	1,997
Tanna	106	2,617	426	364	204	75	37	13	1,119
Kolába	65	1,065	222	163	104	55	31	11	586
Marathi Schools, Bombay	15	1,189	207	126	118	67	20	..	538
Guzerati Schools, Bombay	11	735	119	56	85	71	..	..	331
Total	771	25,331	4,044	2,576	1,812	987	385	80	9,884

"From this tabular statement it appears that the percentage of passed scholars in the several districts was as follows:—

Poona	42	Tanna	43
Sholápur	44	Kolába	30
Satara	26	Bombay	45
Ratnágiri	43		

"These figures, however, do not in all cases correctly indicate the relative efficiency of and the progress made in the schools of the districts to which they refer, and this remark is especially applicable to Sholápur and Satara. I have already stated, that in the Sholápur Districts only few schools have been examined, and I believe that those that were examined were amongst the better schools of the district. The apparently low percentage in Satara is partly owing to the fact that many boys were presented for examination under the standards who really were below the 1st Standard, and partly to the small number passed in inferior schools of villages affected by famine. To this latter reason also I mainly attribute the general low result of the year, which is about 8 per cent. below the result attained last year, when 13,490 boys passed under all standards out of a total of 29,333 examined."

"The number of aided primary boys' schools (exclusive of indigenous schools) at the end of the year was 9 with a total of 933 on the rolls. Six schools were examined, and out of a total of 420 boys examined, 54 passed under Standard I., 66 under Standard II., 37 under Standard III., 15 under Standard IV., and 4 under Standard V."

47. North-East Division.—The North-East Division shows a decrease of 43 schools and 1,955 scholars (Government), and an increase of 16 scholars (Aided). In Khandesh the decrease in schools is 6. "The decrease in scholars is 721, which is considerable, and is to be accounted for partly by the prevailing scarcity which had led to people leaving their villages and to boys being removed from school to assist their parents in various kinds of labour." "The schools that exist are divided as under:—Superior Schools 106, Inferior 99, Branch Schools 48. Superior education has, I am glad to say made real progress during the year. At the close of

1875-76 only 5 schools taught the highest vernacular standard, and the number of scholars passed under Standard VI. was only 17. In the year under report there were 11 schools teaching the highest standard, and 34 scholars passed in all heads of Standard VI. This increase may, I think, fairly be taken as a proof of the improved condition of superior schools in the Zillah." In Ahmednagar there is a decrease of 12 schools. "1 branch school, 2 inferior schools, and 4 night schools have been closed permanently, while 5 other schools have been closed temporarily." "The number of scholars is 7,926 as opposed to 8,309 during 1875-76, showing a decrease of 383. Considering the extent to which Ahmednagar has been affected by famine, I am surprised that the number of scholars has not diminished more. Of the existing schools 77 are superior, 55 inferior, and 49 branch schools. I should like to see an advance in higher education in the zillah. Only 5 boys passed under Standard VI. during the year, excluding those who passed the 2nd Class Public Service Examination." In Násik there is a decrease of 10 schools and the number of scholars is 7,709 as against 7,807 at the end of 1875-76. "Of the existing schools, 50 are superior schools with 4,032 scholars as compared with 52 and 4,314 at the end of 1875-76." "As regards inferior vernacular schools teaching up to Standard III., there are 59 schools of this class and 2,410 scholars. The new Modi standards will I think be found very useful in this class of schools." "The branch schools of the zillah are 29 as opposed to 30 last year, but the pupils show an increase of no less than 90 over those of last year, the numbers being respectively 873 in 1876-77, and 783 in 1875-76." "The schools in the Peint State are 8 in number as in 1875-76. The number of pupils has increased by 12 being 339 this year against 327 last year." "In so poor a country much cannot be expected in the way of education. The best schools, those of Peint and Hársul, teach to Standard IV only, and in the smaller schools Standard II. appears to be the height of their attainments."

48. Northern Division.—In the Northern Division the Inspector has worked with his usual energy, and again shows a large increase. "The great increase made during the year both in schools and scholars is highly satisfactory. It is noticeable also that the increase is general in zillahs and

agencies, even the most ba[illegible]icts showing a considerable increase."—

Extracts from the Inspector's remarks on each district follow.

Surat Northern Sub-Division.—"In Government schools, main schools show an increase of 5 schools and 354 scholars, branch schools a decrease of 10 schools and 107 scholars, whilst the numbers of Urdu and night schools remain the same, the decrease in scholars being respectively 29 and 1. Aided schools show a decrease of 1 school and 54 scholars. As regards efficiency, the sub-division has passed 51 boys under Standard VI. as compared with 34 last year, and 143 in Standard V. as compared with 153 last year. The total number passed in the two standards is slightly larger this year than last. The Deputy Educational Inspector complains that this year the marriage season immediately preceded the examination of many schools and interfered with the success of the schools. This complaint is a general one, the marriage season having fallen unusually early this year. The general result of Government schools in this division may be regarded as satisfactory, the decrease in branch schools being due chiefly to the development of branch schools into main schools; while the total number of boys being educated has increased considerably. It will be seen from the *statement that aided schools have not flourished, the results of the examinations held in them being very poor.

Surat Southern Sub-Division.—"Government main schools show an increase of 1 school and 80 scholars: branch schools an increase of 11 schools and 383 scholars. Urdu schools remain the same, but the increase in scholars is 5; the total increase in the sub-division of boys attending Government schools being 468. Some of the 11 new branch schools shown, existed before as classes attached to main schools, and have now been given an independent existence. 3 of the new schools have been opened in the Bánsda territory. As regards efficiency, the increase has been steady and most satisfactory. 412 more boys were presented this year than in 1875-76, and 313 more passed. The numbers passed in Standard VI. are 40 against 44,

* Not Printed.

but in Standard V. they are 106 against 79, and in all other standards both in main and branch schools the number passed this year is greater than it was in 1875-76. I think that such a thoroughly good result reflects credit on the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, under whom the sub-division has been. I may mention that from this sub-division the large number of 36 boys passed the examination for the lower grades of public service.

Broach Sub-Division.—" Main schools show an increase of 1 school and 725 scholars; branch schools a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 275 scholars. Night schools are the same in number, the decrease in scholars being 6. Urdu schools show a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 13 scholars. 491 more boys were presented in this year than in 1875-76, and 98 more boys passed under the standards. 38 boys passed in Standard VI. as compared with 22 last year, and 61 in Standard V. as compared with 67 last year, the total of the two standards showing a slight increase. I do not, however, think the total number of those passed in the highest standards is yet what it should be, the numbers quoted above comparing unfavourably with those given for the Surat sub-divisions. The large increase of boys in the sub-division is, however, a proof of the effective desire of the people for education; the number of boys in Broach under instruction now being 1,007 more than last year, an increase which no other sub-division can approach.

Kaira Sub-Division.—" The number of main schools is the same, the increase in scholars being 74. There is one more branch school and the number of scholars has increased by 271. Night schools show a decrease of 4 schools and 90 scholars, and Urdu Schools a decrease of 1 school and 7 scholars. There is one inspected school, which has been opened this year and which has 39 scholars. The Cambay schools are two in number as in 1875-76, and show an increase of 9 scholars. As to efficiency, the progress is most satisfactory, the number of boys passed under the standards being 493 more than last year. Figures for the VI. and V. standards are respectively 67 and 232 against 49 and 191 for 1875-76, and in almost all the other standards more boys have passed this year than last. How fallacious the test of percentage

of boys passed to those presented may be, is shown by the result of the one inspected school, where 3 boys passed out of 4 presented in Standard I., giving a percentage of 75 per cent., which is superior to that obtained by Government schools, though the efficiency of the inspected school is at present very small.

Ahmedabad Sub-Division.—"Main schools show a decrease of 3 schools, but an increase of 39 scholars. Branch schools show an increase of 8 schools and 292 scholars. Night schools are the same in number, but there is a decrease of 36 scholars. Urdu schools are the same in number, but there are 13 more scholars. Aided schools are the same in number, but have an increase of 39 scholars; and in inspected schools there is a decrease of 9 scholars, the number of schools remaining the same. As to efficiency, there is an increase in the number of boys passed under the standards both in main and branch schools, 244 more boys passing this year than in 1875-76; in the VI. and V. standards the numbers passed are respectively 18 and 121 this year against 18 and 96 in 1875-76. I regard the number passed in the VI. and V. standards as unsatisfactory. In no other sub-division is the number so small, except in Broach, where, however, more than double the number passed in Standard VI. In both Northern and Southern Surat, where the total number of pupils is smaller, the number passed under the two highest standards is considerably larger. In the lower standards good and steady progress has been made. The aided schools were examined partially this year for the grant of last year, and no return of their efficiency is, therefore, made. Inspected schools, were found very weak.

Panch Máhál Sub-Division.—"Main schools show a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 20 scholars. Urdu schools are the same in number, but there are 34 more scholars. The Baroda Camp School shows the large increase of 54 scholars. As to efficiency, 534 boys passed under the standards as opposed to 559 last year, being a decrease of 25. In the higher Standards VI. and V., however, there is an improvement, the numbers for 1876-77 being 4 and 31 as opposed to 1 and 26 for the Standards VI. and V. respectively."

"Looking at the results obtained by the various sub-divisions, it may be considered that the progress made has been general and real. In Kaira and the two Surat sub-divisions a largely increased number of boys have passed under the standards as compared with the year 1875-76; while in Broach and Ahmedabad, where the increase is not so large, it is yet considerable.

"I have made an attempt to show further the relative efficiency of the various sub-divisions in the following way:—Taking the number of boys attending main and branch schools in each sub-division and the number of those passed under the standards and taking the percentage, I find the following results; round numbers have been taken in making this calculation:—

Sub-division.	Percentage of Boys passed to boys attending Government Schools.
Surat Northern	30·7
Surat Southern	40·0
Broach	32·9
Kaira	31·7
Ahmedabad	35·2
Panch Máhals	25·0

"From this calculation it appears that in Southern Surat the percentage of boys passed to those attending school is considerably higher than in other zillahs. In other words there are fewer children outside the standards, and the education given is most efficient. Ahmedabad comes next in point of efficiency, Broach next, Kaira next, Northern Surat next, and the Panch Máhals last. The test is a rough one, but I think not without value.

"There are aided schools in Northern Surat and Ahmedabad only. The percentage for the aided schools in Northern Surat calculated in the same way is 10·0 only, and for Ahmedabad for 1875-76 (the schools having been only partially examined in 1876-77) the percentage is 15·4."

Southern Division.

49. The Southern Division shows a decrease of 7 schools, but an increase of 860 scholars (Government), a decrease of 1 school

with 53 schoolars (Aided), and an increase of 7 schools with a decrease of 12 scholars (Inspected). There is also a large increase shown for police and jail schools.

Mr. Russell remarks that 'though a few schools were closed, attendance improved generally during the first harvest months, on account of the leisure to attend school caused by the want of field work and failure of crops in the famine districts.' A further reason for the increase is found in the reduction of the fee in distressed districts from 2 annas to 6 pies for boys not able to pay the higher rates. The decrease of schools is due to Belgaum and to the Kanara talukas above the ghats. As to the efficiency of the schools Mr. Russell puts those in Dharwar first. Some improvement under the higher standards was shown by the Belgaum schools, and the coast schools in Kanara are well reported of. Of the State schools those in Sawanur, Laxmeshwar, Kolhápur, Miraj, and Mudhol are favourably noticed. In Miraj and Mudhol the schools are said to be provided with excellent buildings. Of the grant-in-aid schools 4 in Belgaum and 1 in Kaládgi are efficient, and 6 in Dharwar are less favourably noticed. Mr. Russell reports that his subordinates have rendered such assistance as they could give to the officers in charge of relief works. "I am glad to learn from Collectors and their Assistants that schoolmasters have done good service in various kinds of relief work, in circle inspection and mustering work. They have often been thus employed to aid in meeting sudden requirements of large numbers flocking for relief. Some few have been taken away from their school work entirely and paid from relief funds, their places being supplied, and schools kept as usual. Most have assisted in relief work, doing their school work at the same time, and on their usual pay. Of course next year's examination results, in most distressed districts, may be worse than usual, but that is all. From the first Assistant of the Belgaum High School to the lowest Vernacular school-master, the subordinates of the department have, I hear, done good work and been most useful to the district authorities during the trying times of the past year, and up to the present moment."

Sind.

50. Sind shows an increase of 2 schools but a decrease of 308 boys (Government), and a decrease of 8 schools and 179 boys (Aided). The falling off in Government schools is "attri-

butable to the fact that small-pox and fever raged most violently in almost all parts of the province during the year under report. It is also, though in a minor degree, owing to the competition of the private schools. In Hyderabad especially private schools have attained a great development, partly from the local reputation of a few teachers, and partly from the elasticity in collecting fees in those institutions. They in common with all the schools suffered this year from fever and physical causes, but the numbers, on the whole, were tolerably maintained." "The decrease in the number of aided schools is chiefly due to the circumstance that 7 indigenous schools withdrew their names from the register. The diminution in the number of scholars is partly attributable to the closing of 7 indigenous schools and partly to the sickness which prevailed. The closing of the schools was caused by the fact that during the previous year the private masters had taught only the lowest standard and were unable to give their pupils any more advanced instruction. They were in consequence unable to present any pupils for examination under the higher standards and were consequently withdrawn from the Register." The Inspector remarks on the scarcity of funds for vernacular schools:— "If it were not for the want of funds many new schools might have been opened. Hyderabad is peculiarly badly off in this respect, as, owing to a mistake in the educational accounts which took place in the year 1869, it is found necessary to pay Rs. 1,000 a year in order to remedy it. The Local Funds are never in a flourishing condition, and this additional strain is most serious. This year, however, I intend to close some schools which are not doing well, and hope by that means to provide for some villages where they would be appreciated. In many village schools it is observed that the Hindu-Sindhi character, as it now exists, is still unpopular, and probably these schools may be closed without much detriment to the general cause of education".

"I take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the assistance rendered to this department by the municipalities in the Thar and Parkar district. The usual annual repairs and the original works required for school purposes in that district were during 1876-77 executed exclusively at the cost of the municipalities, which, unlike the practice in other divisions, made provision for them in their own Budgets.

The total expenditure incurred on these buildings was about Rs. 208-2-10." Of the assistance received from other municipalities the Inspector says: "On the whole the municipalities are most liberal in the way in which they support education. I may especially mention those of Sukkur, Tatta, and in a minor degree Lárkána, as municipalities whose attention to the spread of education is perhaps unequalled in Western India." The Inspector has also received liberal subscriptions from private individuals for building purposes. "The chief of these was given by a merchant of Tatta, named Sett Rattanchand, who most generously contributed Rs. 1,250 for a new girls' school. The school has been named after him, and he has received a special letter of thanks from the Commissioner." Of the progress made during the year Mr. Hart Davies reports favourably. "The year 1876-77 shows 6,209 pupils against 5,478 who appeared for examination in the year previous to it. Moreover, during the year under report, 91 and 339 pupils passed fully under Standards VI. and V. against 16 and 254 in 1875-76." Private institutions also show an advance in efficiency. "In private institutions the number of scholars presented for examination during the year under review was 1,869, against 1,523 in 1875-76."

Night Schools.—51. The figures for night schools are included in the figures given under vernacular schools (boys). The separate returns for the whole presidency give 70 night schools and 1,813 pupils, or a decrease of 27 schools and 837 pupils. In the Central Division there is a decrease of 3 schools and 84 pupils (Government), a decrease of 50 pupils (Aided), and an increase of 1 school and 45 pupils (Inspected). 3 schools in the Satara Collectorate and 1 at Coorla in Tanna are doing fairly, but the other 2 Government and the 2 aided schools are less successful. In the North-East Division 23 night schools were closed for want of funds. Of the 2 that are left, 1 at Jalgaon is supported by the municipality. In Ahmedabad the number of pupils attending night schools has slightly fallen off owing to the withdrawal of a grant to the Khadia school. In Kaira 4 schools have been closed, and the remaining 2 contain only 45 pupils. In Broach the closing of the town schools has been recommended. In Northern Surat there are 3 schools attended by 90 pupils: these schools are said to be useful, being attended by grown-up persons of

the artizan and agricultural classes. In Southern Surat till now no night schools existed. One has now been opened at Bulsar. Under night schools the Southern Division shows a decrease of 3 schools with 16 pupils (Government), and of 1 school with 13 pupils (Inspected). The Government schools closed, were in Belgaum and Dharwar. The night schools in Miraj and Kolhápur are doing well, but the 3 remaining in Dharwar and Belgaum are less efficient. Of the night schools in Sind Mr. Hart Davies remarks:—"There is hardly any change worth noticing under this class of schools, though I imagine that the system is capable of being developed strictly for those who are unable to attend during the day. In Shikárpur the night schools flourish owing to the energy of Mr. Gurudinamal, master of the Vernacular school; and in some villages they are in a healthy condition."

Indigenous Schools.

52. Indigenous schools have suffered severely from the scarcity prevailing in the Deccan, and many have been closed for want of attendance. The number of registered indigenous schools at the end of the year was 65 with an attendance of 3,496 scholars. In the Central Division grants varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 were made to 25 of these schools, amounting in the total to Rs. 528 against Rs. 729 disbursed to 46 schools in the preceding year. In Surat 2 aided schools are said to be well managed, and there is a good Parsi school in Broach. Of the rest, only 1 in Ahmedabad has shown any improvement during the year. Of the 2 aided schools in the Southern Division, 1 was closed on account of the famine. The indigenous schools in Sind have been noticed under vernacular schools.

Schools for Mahomedans.

53. The figures given in paragraph 60 show that the number of Mahomedans in schools connected with Government, has risen from 26,277 to 27,263. Besides this increase in pupils, the report of Elphinstone College shows that a Mahomedan, the first Mahomedan who has obtained the distinction, was placed in the first class at the B.A. examination; and the Principal* of the Elphinstone High School and other head masters of English schools report favourably of the progress made by the Mahomedan boys of the better class, who are beginning to attend school. "In the Central Division the number of

* See Appendix E.

Mahomedans attending Government vernacular schools was 2,745. Out of these 935 attended 23 Hindustani schools specially provided for them. These schools are distributed over the several districts as follows :—Poona 1, Sholápur 2, Satára 4, Ratnágiri 2, Tanna 7, Kolába 4, and Bombay 3. There is an increase of 1 school each in Sholápur and Kolába; on the other hand 1 school had to be closed in Ratnágiri for want of attendance, and 1 in Tanna for the same reason. The attendance has slightly fallen off in nearly all the districts of the division; in Tanna the decrease would seem to be as high as 156, which is accounted for partly by the closing of 1 school, but chiefly by the fact that the practice of Hindustani masters, of overstating the attendance, has been recently detected and effectually put a stop to. The progress made by these schools is still only very little." In Násik 1 Hindustani school has been closed; but the 4 schools still open are doing well, and the number of boys under instruction has been increased from 179 to 187. In Khandesh 2 schools have been closed, but the number of pupils has risen from 704 to 790. Of 2 schools in Ahmednagar, 1 is doing well, but the other has been closed. No great improvement is observable in the condition of the Urdu schools in the Northern Division. "In Ahmedabad a slight increase in the number of scholars has taken place, while a corresponding decrease has occurred in Kaira. In Broach, where there are 10 schools, the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that town schools have improved, village schools declined. In Northern Surat, where there are 11 schools, some are reported to have done well with the aid of the head masters of the Guzerati schools. In Southern Surat there is 1 school which is tolerably efficient. It may appear deplorable that Mahomedan education does not make more progress; but it should be considered that the education is for practical purposes useless to the boys, *i.e.* that Government work is conducted in Guzerati, not in Urdu, and that many Mahomedan boys are learning in our Guzerati schools. The Mahomedans seem to wish for Urdu schools and like their sons to learn it, as the Parsi priests teach their sons to read Zend and Pehlvi books, not because it will be profitable to them in the world, but from religious motives. I do not think that if Mahomedan boys can be brought by degrees to attend Guzerati schools and get a good education in the language of the country they live in, that the

decline or non-progress of Urdu schools need be much regretted. One great difficulty which prevents these schools from flourishing, is the indolence of the masters. The Mahomedan has rarely the energy to persevere. He works well for a time, then grows lazy, and too often allows his Guzerati assistant to carry on the main work of the school. The increase of trained masters may in time effect a change, but I am not very sanguine on the subject."

The Hindustani schools in the Southern Division are divided thus—Belgaum 4, Dharwar 4, Kaládgi 5, and Kanara 9. Of these 3 in Belgaum, 4 in Dharwar, 4 in Kaládgi, and some in Kanara appear to be doing well.

54. Police and Jail Schools.—On police and jail schools separate reports have been sent to the authorities concerned.

Girls' Schools.

55. Girls' schools show a decrease of 3 schools but an increase of 58 pupils (Government), an increase of 1 school and of 425 pupils (Aided), and an increase of 5 schools and 28 pupils (Inspected).

In the Central Divison "the number of girls' schools at the end of the year was 26, being 1 more than at the end of the preceding year; and the total of girls attending 1,298, or 73 less than last year." The town of Bombay shows an increase of 1 school and 45 girls, but there is a decrease in each district except Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Poona the Practising School attached to the Normal School has been provided with a good mistress, and one of the mistresses previously employed—the mistress of the Vetal peith School—is said to have taught her pupils well. "The school at Satara which last year ranked 2nd to the Karád School, has surpassed that school this year, and shows a small but sure and steady increase. In point of efficiency also the Satara school, which for the greater part of the year was taught by an old and experienced master, is superior to the school at Karád, which is in charge of a trained mistress from whom better work was expected." "In Ratnágiri the schools at Vingorla and Kelshi are under trained mistresses, while those at Ratnágiri and Málwan are under experienced masters. The schools at Ratnágiri, Vingorla, and Málwan are in a satisfactory condition, but the one at

Kelshi is in a declining state. In Tanna the schools at Bhiwandi, Kalyán, Panwel, and Uran are, on the whole, well conducted, particularly the one at Bhiwandi. The only school in Kolába is in a good condition. Of the 7 schools in both districts only 2, those at Bhiwandi and Kalyán, are under trained mistresses. In Bombay the girls' school at Kamathipura, which was formerly managed by the Telugu people and has now been made a Government school, is expected gradually to improve under the management of the trained mistress who has been appointed. The Churney Road girls' school is in a very satisfactory condition." The other Government schools in the division call for no special remarks. "The number of aided primary girls' schools at the end of the year was 10 with a total number on the rolls of 1,508, showing an increase of 3 schools and 332 scholars." 5 schools were examined under vernacular and one under European and Eurasian standards.

The 2 girls' schools in Násik and the 4 in Khandesh are all in a satisfactory state; the Khandesh School showing an increase of 72 girls. In Ahmednagar, too, the girls' schools show an increase of 30 children.

Of the girls' schools in the Northern Division the Inspector writes :—

Surat, Northern.—"The number of schools has decreased by 1 and the pupils by 3. Their efficiency is not equal apparently to what it was last year, only 11 passing in the first 3 standards against 24 passed last year." "The aided girls' schools are the same in number as last year and have an increase of 10 scholars. Their efficiency has largely increased, 27 passing under the standards against 7 in 1875-6.

Surat, Southern.—"There is a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 8 scholars. The efficiency of the schools is much the same, 28 passing in various standards against 33 last year. One inspected girls' school shows a decrease of 12 pupils, but its efficiency is good, 34 passing this year against 15 last.

Broach.—"There is a decrease of 1 school, but an increase of 36 scholars. 63 passed under the first 3 standards against 50 passed in 1875-76. The Deputy Educational Inspector speaks hopefully of the schools, and a trained mistress has been sent to Ankleswar, which may, I hope, lead to the improvement of the school there.

Kaira.—"The number of schools is the same, but there are 101 more scholars, and 116 passed under the standards as opposed to 107 last year. The Mehmadabad School staff has been further strengthened by a female assistant unpassed from the Ahmedabad Training College. The schools generally are doing well.

Ahmedabad.—"The number of Government schools is the same, but there are 30 more scholars. 112 passed under the standards against 92 last year. The Aided schools were partially examined this year. They, however, show an increase of 52 scholars as compared with 1875-76. There is one Inspected school in which the numbers have fallen from 67 to 36: its efficiency is poor, only 1 child passing in Standard II. On the whole female education in Ahmedabad is prospering.

Panch Mahâls.—"The schools have fallen from 3 to 1, and the numbers of girls from 119 to 67: the efficiency of the existing school is fairly good."

Under girls' schools the Southern Division shows an increase of 1 school with 54 girls (Government), an increase of 8 girls (Aided), and an increase of 2 schools with 58 girls (Inspected). The Inspector speaks highly of the success of of the Kolhápur School, where the numbers have risen from 87 to 100. The school has the advantage of being under the superintendence of a European lady. Mention is also made of some of the schools in Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhápur, Sawanur, Lakshmeshwar, Miraj, and Mudhol; and some improvement is noted of schools in Sángli and Kaládgi. The schools in Belgaum are not successful, except a private school in the town of Belgaum; and the aided schools, except 1 in the Kaládgi District, are of little importance.

Under girls' schools in Sind there is a decrease of 1 school and of 92 scholars (Government), and of 28 scholars (Aided). This is accounted for in the same manner as the decrease in boys' schools. Of the progress made in the girls' schools in Sind there is little to be said, except that the Inspector gives much praise to the Larkána School which prepared pupils for the highest standard.

Training Schools for Vernacular Masters.

56. "446 candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination of the Poona College, of whom 34 passed;

of these only 23 were allowed to join the college. 52 men holding 2nd class certificates were admitted into the college in addition. 9 stipendiary and 2 free students appeared for the 2nd year's certificate examination, and passed with the exception of 1 free student; 1 obtained a 1st class and the rest 2nd class certificates." "Of 6 masters examined with the 2nd year's men, 1 obtained a 2nd class certificate and 1 was allowed to have a special 3rd class certificate of Rs. 15." "74 stipendiary and 8 free students were examined for the 1st year's certificates. 3 obtained 1st class and 74 2nd class certificates. The first 10 of the passed men have been retained in the college for further study, and the rest were sent out as masters or assistant masters. Of 12 masters examined with the 1st year's men, 9 obtained certificates of Rs. 10; they returned to their former appointments." "The number of trained men employed in the division is now 360 and that of untrained men 1,378, against 333 and 1,463 in the preceding year. The maximum and minimum allowances drawn are Rs. 25-0-0 and 0-4-0, and the average is Rs. 4-12-10."

The Training School at Dhulia for the Khandesh Zillah has been closed from March 1st, 1877. "As regards the last examination of the Training School, the result was not satisfactory. In the first year's class 16 students were presented, of whom only 2 passed, and have been provided with places. One man of long service who had been sent to the school for training, failed, though not badly, and I gave him a place of Rs. 12 on account of his long service and good character. The unpassed students will be provided with assistants' places if occasion offers. Twenty-three (23) teachers were allowed to come up for the examination, of whom 4 passed; 1 obtaining a certificate of Rs. 15, the other 3 passing in the 2nd class and obtaining certificates of Rs. 12. The teacher who obtained a 1st class certificate displayed great intelligence and had evidently studied hard. I have promised to send him to Poona to go through the 2nd year's course there. In the preparatory class of the training school 13 students appeared, of whom 6 passed." In future men for the North-East Division are to be trained at Poona.

In the North-East Division the proportion of trained to untrained men is as follows :—

Class of Men employed.	Masters.	Assistants on more than Rs. 11.	Assistants on less than Rs. 11.	Total.
Khandesh.				
Trained	166	41	1	208
Untrained	48	9	270	327
Total ...	214	50	271	535
Ahmednagar.				
Trained	41	4	1	46
Untrained	144	11	102	257
Total ..	185	15	103	303
Násik.				
Trained	47	4	...	51
Untrained	74	14	134	222
Total ...	121	18	134	273
Grand Total...	520	83	508	1,111

"The maximum allowance for capitation and proficiency allowances drawn during the year was Rs. 30-10-8 per mensem, the minimum pies 6, and the average Rs. 2-1-7."

In Ahmedabad the results of the examination were very satisfactory. "The numbers passed were as follows :—

2nd Year Class.—"Out of 6 presented, 5 passed ; of these 3 were men from Kattywar. The 2, however, who passed with most marks out of the 5 were from the zillahs.

1st Year Class.—"Out of 38 presented, 4 passed with more than 70 per cent. of full marks, and have been allowed by Dr. Bühler to continue their studies in the 2nd year's class. 23 more obtained over 50 per cent. and passed in all subjects ; 11 failed.

Preparatory Class.—"50 were examined, of whom 38 passed. Two of these were from the Rewa Kánta and 4 from Cutch ; 2 others from Rewa Kánta failing. In the 1st year's class 2 men from Mahi Kánta passed in all heads. All the Cutch men sent up and examined in the preparatory class

passed, which speaks well for the intelligence of the Cutch people." In the Urdu Class 6 men were examined, of whom 4 passed in all subjects. In the whole of the Government districts the proportion of trained and untrained masters and assistants is as follows :—

District.	Masters.		Assistants.	
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
Ahmedabad	106	55	16	214
Kaira	139	57	16	216
Panch Máhál	...	30	...	7
Broach	174	21	6	147
Surat, Northern	91	73	6	136
Surat, Southern	47	57	4	95
Total ...	557	293	48	815

The examinations at Rájkot were, on the whole, satisfactory. "In the 1st year's class 24 pupils were presented, of whom 19 passed. None of these got over 70 per cent. marks, and so none were allowed to enter on the 2nd year's course. All were appointed masters of schools in Kattywar. In the preparatory class 33 were presented and 24 passed. 5 of the men who failed were sent to schools as assistants, and the rest were dismissed." In the whole of Kattywar there are now 215 trained and 106 untrained masters: 17 trained and 370 untrained assistants are employed.

At Dharwar Mr. Russell reports that 53 men passed for certificates, 47 from British districts and 6 from Native States.

In the Hyderabad School out of 15 candidates who appeared for the final examination, 14 passed and 1 failed in two subjects. In Class II., 10 candidates appeared for the examination, out of whom 9 passed and 1 failed in more than two heads. "The entrance examination of the Normal School was held about the end of February last. There were only 10 candidates who appeared for the examination during 1876-77 against 57 in the year preceding it. Out of the former only 2 boys passed. This decrease in the number of the scholars presented and passed, is attribut-

able to the fact that the VI. Standard had recently been introduced as the test for this examination."

Training Schools for Vernacular Mistresses.

57. In Poona "the number of pupils at the close of the preceding year was 19 ; of these 3 were sent out as mistresses during the year under report, a very promising pupil died, and one had to be dismissed. On the other hand 7 were admitted as stipendiary and 6 as non-stipendiary pupils, raising the number at the close of the year to 27." "The school was examined by the Inspector, and the result of the examination considered very satisfactory." Mrs. Mitchell reports that more time has been devoted to needle-work than in previous years, but that otherwise no change has been made in the school course. "It has been our endeavour," she writes, "more than ever to have the women thoroughly grounded ; our object is to have them able to teach in their own language, and only in special cases do we do anything in English ; we cannot afford space for it on our time-table, though some of the women study it at home and we give them help." The number of female teachers at present employed in the girls' schools of the division is 10.

The Inspector's report on the Ahmedabad Female Training College is hopeful. "I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the institution, and I am glad to be able to show that it has been during 1876-77 practically useful, having sent out 5 teachers in all to various schools. Three of these have gone as mistresses to the Ahmedabad, Viramgám, and Ankleswar schools respectively. One woman has gone as Assistant in the Nariád Girls' School, where her husband was appointed master, and one has been appointed as Assistant in the Harkuvarbái School, of which another trained woman is mistress. Up to the present time I have had no kind of complaint against any of them, and I have every hope that they will do well. There are at present 16 women under training."

The Female Normal School at Hyderabad was examined in November 1876. There were 7 women for examination, all but 1 of whom did well.

Schools in Native States.

58. The expenditure from the funds of Native States is divided as follows :—

(*a*). Expenditure from funds administered by officers of Government :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division ...	Rewa Kánta	...	1,462	3	8
	Kattywar	...	1,51,967	13	0
	Mahi Kánta	...	1,359	12	11
	Pálanpur...	...	1,359	12	10
North-East Division ...	Peint State	...	2,400	0	0
	Total	...	1,58,549	10	5

(*b*). Expenditure on schools not managed by the department, but under inspection :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division ...	Bhor ...	...	.....		
	Akalkot ...	...	7,838	13	9
	Sáwant Wári	...	11,336	2	3
	Modnimb (Miraj)	...	1,633	11	6
	Aundh ...	...	2,485	11	0
	Pháltan ...	...	2,961	[illegible]	3
	Jath ...	...	2,893	0	4
	Jawhar ...	...	396	0	0
Northern Division ...	Kattywar	...	81,942	12	6
	Rewa Kánta	...	17,532	3	10
	Mahi Kánta	...	19,821	10	0
	Pálanpur...	...	5,484	4	11
	Cutch ...	...	25,200	15	2
	Surat Agency	...	1,278	15	11
	Cambay ...	...	925	4	0
Southern Division ...	Kolhápur	...	67,692	7	1
	Sángli ...	...	28,787	11	7
	Miraj ...	...	7,659	8	7
	Jámkhandi	...	.....		
	Sawánur ...	...	2,555	15	9
	Mudhol ...	...	7,610	15	3
	Rámdurg	...	.....		
	Laxmeshwar	...	3,849	7	4
	Total	...	2,99,957	0	0
	Grand Total	...	4,58,506	10	5

Remarks on the schools in Native States have been made in connection with Government schools; but additional information is given in the reports of the Central and Northern Divisions.

On the Native State schools in the Central Division,

Central Division. Dr. Kielhorn reports :—

1. *Akalkot.*—"The number of schools in this State is 22, being 1 more than in the previous year; 1 of these is a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school, 1 a girls' school, and the rest are inferior vernacular schools. The total number of scholars attending all schools at the close of the year was 942, being 76 less than in the preceding year; the average daily attendance throughout the year was 782; the Anglo-Vernacular school at Akalkot had 130 scholars, and the girls' school 27 at the end of the year. The Anglo-Vernacular school, the girls' school, and 3 vernacular schools were examined, and the results shown were hardly satisfactory. In the Anglo-Vernacular school out of 78 boys presented, 4 passed under the 1st and 2nd English standards, and 15 under vernacular standards; in the girls' schools 5 passed under the 1st standard; and in the 3 vernacular schools hardly any boy passed under any standard.

2. *Modnimb Taluka of the Miraj State.*—"The number of schools was 7 as in the preceding year; all are inferior vernacular schools. The total number of scholars at the end of the year was 178, being 94 less than in the previous year, and the average daily attendance throughout the year was 149. All schools were examined, and of 99 boys presented for examination, 15 passed under Standard I., 15 under Standard II., 11 under Standard III., and 3 under Standard IV.

3. *Bhor.*—"The number of schools has been the same as in the previous year—22, and the number on the rolls in all schools fell from 753 to 738. One school is a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school and the rest are inferior vernacular schools. Nine schools are under the Poona Deputy, 8 under the Satara Deputy, and 5 under the Tanna Deputy. The Poona Deputy examined 7 of his schools, and out of 78 boys presented for examination, 25 passed under the first three vernacular standards. The Satara Deputy reports that the Chief has at last amalgamated the English school at Bhor with the vernacular school, and that he returns the joint institution now as a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school. This school and some of the vernacular schools were examined by the Satara Deputy and his Assistant, and the results shown were considered unsatisfactory. Of the 5 schools under the Tanna Deputy, 3 were reported to be well conducted, 1 was in a tolerably fair, and 1 in a very unsatisfactory condition.

4. *Aundh.* "The Chief has furnished this department with a return of schools in his State, returning 15 schools

with 457 scholars. No similar return having been received in previous years, it is impossible to state whether there was any increase or decrease during the year under report, but the Satara Deputy believes that the schools must have suffered greatly in consequence of the famine. The state and progress of the 6 schools, which the Satara Deputy found it possible to examine, were not considered satisfactory.

5. *Phaltan.*—"The number of schools was 13 as in the preceding year, but the number on the rolls at all schools has fallen from 705 to 551. One of the schools is a 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular school with 129 scholars; the rest are inferior vernacular schools. Though no school has had to be closed, all have suffered greatly in consequence of the famine. The Chief himself advised the Satara Deputy not to visit his schools during the year, and all, therefore, remained unexamined.

6. *Jath.*—"The number of schools has risen from 12 to 13, but the attendance at all schools has fallen from 510 to 467. With much expense and trouble to himself the Satara Deputy examined 9 important schools in this State. In the larger schools at Jath and Umdi, Balbodh standards are taught; while Modi standards have been introduced in all the remaining schools. Small Hindustani classes have been started in the schools at Jath and Umdi, and the master of the Jath School teaches a little English to a class of 5 boys as an extra lesson. A class of 7 girls has been opened in the Umdi school. In consequence of the irregularity of the boys and the general distress in the State, the progress in the schools at Jath and Umdi was far from satisfactory. The boys of the higher classes brought up for examination from the relief works seemed to have forgotten most of what they had learnt before. Five out of the 7 other schools that were examined did well, and the progress of the boys in Modi reading and writing and arithmetic at some of the schools was very creditable. The Hindustani classes were much thinned, and were found to be in a very unsatisfactory state.

7. *Jawhár.*—"The number of schools has risen from 2 to 3 and the number on the rolls at all schools from 49 to 86. All are inferior vernacular schools. They were examined, shortly after the close of the year, by the Assistant Deputy of Tanna, who speaks favourably of 2 of them.

8. *Sáwant Wári.*—"The number of schools has risen from 31 to 36 and the number on the rolls at all schools from 1,566 to 1,819; the average daily attendance at all schools throughout the year was 1,371. One school is a 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school with 76 boys on the rolls, 1 a superior vernacular school with an attendance of 114, 2 are girls' schools, and the rest inferior vernacular schools. With the exception of 3 schools, which have only lately been opened, all schools were examined during the year. In the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular school out of 62 boys examined, 37 passed under the first five standards, and the school was considered to have done well in Mathematics and History and Geography and fairly well in English and Sanskrit; on the other hand the examination in the vernacular was not regarded as satisfactory. In the remaining schools out of 923 presented for examination, 472 passed under the first five vernacular standards, viz., 236 under Standard I., 92 under Standard II., 76 under Standard III., 41 under Standard IV., and 27 under Standard V. Though these results would appear to be very fair, the Ratnágiri Deputy reports that the vernacular schools of the State with a few exceptions are far inferior in point of quality of instruction, supply of books and furniture and school-houses, to those in the Ratnágiri Collectorate."

Northern Division.—The report of the Northern Division is satisfactory.

Kattywar—"Vernacular education in Kattywar continues to make rapid progress. The total number of schools has increased from 413 in 1875-76 to 462 in 1876-77, the number of English teaching schools remaining the same; this increase is entirely in vernacular teaching schools. The number of scholars in all schools has increased from 22,922 to 25,073.

"Of these 462 schools, 335 are now Government or fund schools, 126 are private schools under inspection only, and 1 is an aided school.

"In Government or fund schools there is a net increase of 23 schools. Four new schools have been opened in Jhálá-wad Prant, 2 new schools have been opened in Sorath Prant, and 1, formerly an inspected school, has been taken on to the fund. In Gohelwád 4 new schools have been opened and 2 closed, showing a net increase of 2 schools. In Hállár Prant, 5 new schools have been established in the State of His Highness the Jam of Nawánagar, and 6 more elsewhere

in the Prant; while 2, formerly under inspection have been brought under the management of the Educational Committee and Department. The girls' school at Wadhwan, formerly under inspection only, has also been brought under the control of the department.

"Inspected schools show an increase of 23, divided as follows:—Jhálawad Prant 12, Sorath 2 schools closed and 1 opened, and Gohelwád 9 schools opened; while in Hállár 7 new schools have been opened, and 4 have been transferred to the list of fund or Government schools.

"It will be thus seen that a steady and a general increase in the desire of the various Durbars for education has taken place. Among the Prants, Sorath has shown the least increase; but it is gratifying to notice that nowhere is a decrease shown.

"The Deputy Educational Inspector, Kattywar Sub-Division, Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai, remarks on the increase of scholars that 'the increase would have been still larger but for the large number of marriages which took place towards the close of the year.' The marriage season has also affected the attendance at our schools in the zillahs.

"With regard to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools, the following percentages of those passed to those presented in 1875-76 and 1876-77 show what progress has been made:—

Fund Schools.

Lower Class Schools.

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Boys	48 per cent.	55·3

Inspected Schools.

Lower Class Boys ...	30 per cent.	50·6

"The total number of schools examined in the last year and the year under report, and the numbers presented and passed, were as follows:—

Years.	Schools.	Presented.	Passed.
1875-76	404	12,570	5,839
1876-77	437	13,978	7,631

"The increase of percentage of boys passed in lower class schools, both in fund and inspected schools, is very satisfactory. Progress has yet to be made in the higher

education in vernacular schools. The number of those passed under Standard VI. from fund schools is 10 only; while none passed from Inspected schools under this standard. The numbers passed in Standard V. are respectively 106 and 14, making a total of 120 as opposed to 83 last year. In Kattywar there are many English schools, where in the zillahs we should be satisfied with vernacular schools. This is one of the reasons why so few boys complete the course of vernacular education."

"The percentage of efficiency in fund girls' schools has slightly fallen off—the figures being in fund schools 47·2 in 1876-77 as opposed to 49 in 1875-76.

"In inspected schools the percentage has improved, being 25·3 per cent. as opposed to 19 last year. Nearly all the girls examined and passed were studying the I. and II. standards; 2 girls only reading Standard IV.

"The budgets of the Prants need no remarks, except that in the Gohelwád Prant the Committee accepted Dr. Bühler's proposals for a revised scale of payment to assistants, and hat generally all suggestions made by this department were willingly agreed to. The Political Officers generally have, as usual, given every assistance in promoting education in the province, and I may notice the now almost universal readiness of the various Durbars to respond to any calls made upon them.

"Among states which have sanctioned increases to their grants for education, Wadhwán, Bhaunagar, and Nawánagar deserve prominent notice."

Cutch.

Proposals for the reorganization of educational institutions in Cutch have been submitted by the Inspector. "English schools appear to be in the same unsatisfactory state as they were in 1874-75 and in 1875-76, and no improvement can take place till the staff of teachers is reorganized.

"Lower class schools show an increase of 3 durbari schools, 1 private school, and 1 private school in Bhayati towns. The number of scholars has, however, decreased considerably. Girls' schools are the same in number, but the attendance has decreased slightly. Two night schools have been opened and are attended by 50 pupils. One Urdu private school exists, which shows a decrease of 16 pupils.

"The scholars sent to the Training College, Ahmedabad, have all done well: more, it is hoped, will be sent.

Mahi Kantá and Pálanpur.—"The 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Pálanpur was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector; it appears to be doing tolerably well.

"Vernacular schools show an increase of 5 schools and 336 scholars. Three new schools were opened in Mahi Kánta, while in Pálanpur 2 indigenous schools have been converted into Government schools. The efficiency of the lower class boys' main schools has considerably increased; the percentage of boys passed to those examined under the standards being this year 50·9 in main schools as compared with 38 in 1875-76. In branch schools, however, the efficiency appears to be rather less. The division still suffers from the want of trained masters and assistants, though an improvement is manifest this year, 5 trained men having been appointed—4 as masters and 1 as an assistant.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—"The schools are 4 in number, and the attendance has declined slightly. More money and female teachers are the wants of these schools.

"There is 1 Persian school at Palanpur, where Guzerati also is taught.

"Two men sent from Mahi Kánta last year to the Ahmedabad Training College passed the 1st year's course. Four more from the same Agency have joined the college. I regret to have to report that no provision for stipends for men at the Training College has yet been made by the Pálanpur, Edar, and Rádhanpur Durbars.

Rewa Kanta.—"There is an Anglo-Vernacular class at Nándod which is in a very poor condition, as reported by me last year. Lower class schools show an increase of 2 schools and 27 scholars. One Urdu school has been opened at Lunáwára and is doing well; the Urdu school at Deogarh Bária has been closed. The 3 girls' schools in the division are reported to be in a bad condition. There is 1 night school which is in a fair condition. No trained men are as yet employed in this division. One man has, however, been sent to the college for training."

Chiefs and Minors.

59. On the education of Chiefs in the Central Division, Dr. Kielhorn writes as follows:—

Central Division

"The young Rajah of Akalkot is

reported to go on well with his studies, and will probably commence learning English this year. The Poona Deputy Inspector recommends that more attention be given to his physical education. The eldest son of the Chief of Aundh has abandoned his studies owing to some disease of his eyes; the second son attends the high school at Satara; the third son of the Chief, a boy of 9 years, attends the vernacular school at Aundh, and is reported to know most of the subjects of the 2nd Vernacular Standard. The son of the Chief of Phaltan it still under his private tutor and learns under the 5th Anglo-Vernacular Standard; he will probably soon be sent to the Satara High School. The son of the Sumant of Satara, a minor Jaghirdar, attends the Satara High School. The 3 sons of the Mantri of Islámpur attend the Government schools in the town; the eldest passed very creditably under the 3rd Vernacular Standard, and the 2 younger ones learn under the 2nd Vernacular Standard."

North-East Division.

In Ahmednagar a Jaghirdar, named G. K. Dabholkar, attends the high school and is studying under the 5th Standard; and a boy of the family of a 3rd Class Sirdar of Akolner, named Krishnarao Ramrao, attends the Anglo-Vernacular school, and is studying Anglo-Vernacular Standard I. In Násik 2 boys, sons of Jaghirdars, named respectively D. K. Hingne of Chandori and Laxuman Ramrao of Sukene, attend the high school, and are studying Anglo-Vernacular Standard III.

Northern Division.

The Tálukdári School, Ahmedabad, was examined by the Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, at the close of the year. "Seven boys only were present, only 3 of whom learnt any English; no boy had got further than the 3rd English Reading Book. In the vernacular 1 boy reads part of the 7th book, and nearly all have a tolerable knowledge of Guzeráti reading. Arithmetic was generally well done. The school will never prosper as long as the boys attend it so irregularly." "The Tálukdári School, Sádra, was twice examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur Sub-Division. The attendance has fallen from 22 to 14, owing to grown-up lads having been removed. Of the 14 boys attending the school, 11 were present when the school was examined in January. Of these, 1, Sursinghji Sirdarsingji of Khadal, was reading the 7th Gujerati book and the 2nd English book and generally did well. Four

others read the 6th Guzerati book and the English primer. Of the rest, 2 read the 5th book and were beginning English, the others generally knowing very little. The school, on the whole, did fairly, though the progress made in English seems to have been small." Dr. Bühler examined the young Rao of Cutch and his younger brother, and reports well of the progress made by both. "The young Rao is learning subjects nearly equivalent to our Anglo-Vernacular Standard III., but in English is above this, as he can converse tolerably in that language. The young Maharajah of Edar is still under the same tutor, Mr. Maneklal Gordhandas Gundaria. He was not examined by any officer of the department, as he was unwell when the Deputy Educational Inspector went there. He is reported, however, to be doing well. In the states of Dharampor and Bánsda the young Chiefs are under tutors. Both were examined by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Southern Surat. The eldest Kumar is reported to have made little or no progress in the last year and to be very weak in English. The second son also seems to have made no progress in English, but in Guzerati did well. The two younger boys are as yet only beginners. The young Bansda Chief was examined for the first time. He has a fair knowledge of Guzerati and has begun English. A tutor has been given to the young Nawab of Sachin, and the head master, Kaira Anglo-Vernacular school, has been appointed to the post. In Broach Zillah, of young Chiefs under the Tálukdári Settlement Officers, the 3 younger sons of the Thakor of Amod have been removed from the Tálukdári School and have a Guzerati tutor. They have not been examined during the year. The eldest son is studying in the matriculation standard, Ahmedabad High School. The young Thakor of Kerwáda seems to have discontinued his studies. The Thakors of Zánor and Karod have done little or nothing during the year. The young Thákor of Dehej attends the school there and passed Standard II. at the annual examination." "In Ahmedabad, besides those attending the Tálukdári School, several sons of minor Chiefs attend their village schools. Their progress, however, is not worthy of special notice. In Kaira the second son of the Thakor of Umeta has given up his studies; his two other sons and his grandson were examined, but did very little; they attend the vernacular school. The eldest son of the Thakor of Dehéwan is learning Standard II.; his second son passed in Standard IV; and the third son is commencing his

education. In the Rewa Kánta the sons of the Rajahs of Chota Udepur, Nándod, and Kadána are under private tuition. I have no return of their studies. The sons of 12 minor Chiefs and some of their Bhayads are attending the Government schools in their respective localities, and are generally doing well."

Rájkumár College.—Mr. Macnaghten was absent on sick leave for nearly 7 months, and his place was filled by Mr. Moreshwar Atmaram Tarkhadkar, the Vice-Principal. On the return of the Principal, Mr. Tarkhadkar took 3 months' leave.

Jaswant Singjee, the Thakor of Limri, accompanied Mr. Macnaghten to England, and another of the older pupils, Waghjee, the Thakor of Morvi, has left the college to travel in India under the care of Captain Humfrey. The only other boy who has left, is Hari Singh of Bhaunagar, who like the Thakor of Limri has been frequently praised for his conduct in the college.

The new admissions to the college have been :—

Edulkhanjee, of Junágarh.
Raghunath Rao (Baba Sahib), Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári.
Venkatrao (Bala Saheb), Rajah of Mudhol.

The last two of these are the first Marathas admitted to the College.

The list of those now on the rolls is as under :—

1st Class.

1. Jaswant Singhjee, Thakor of Limri.
2. Hurbhunjee, of Morvi.
3. Hari Singhjee, of Sihor.
4. Dajee Raj, Thakor of Wadhwán.
5. Wakhat Singhjee, Rajah of Lunáwára.
6. Hussen Mia, } of Mangrol.
7. Jehageer Mia, }
8. Venkat Rao, Rajah of Mudhol.

2nd Class.

9. Kaloobha, of Wadhwan.
10. Bhooput Singhjee, of Bhimrad.
11. Ladhoobha, of Rájkot.
12. Jawan Singhjee, of Bhaunagar

13. Pertap Singhjee, Rajah of Sunth.
14. Zulficar Ali, Meer of Surat.
15. Raghunath Rao, Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári.

3rd Class.

16. Bhagwat Singhjee, Thakor of Gondal.
17. Wakhat Singjee, Thakor of Wala.
18. Wakhat Singhjee, Thakor of Elole.
19. Amra Wala, of Bilkha.
20. Himmat Singhjee, of Dhrangadra.
21. Ummed Singhjee, of Limri.

4th Class.

22. Madhav Singhjee, of Chura.
23. Kesree Singhjee, of Gondal.
24. Doulat Singhjee, of Dhrol.
25. Ghujeffur Khan, of Manawadder.
26. Rai Singhjee, of Bhimrad.
27. Abhay Singhjee, of Tharad.

5th Class.

28. Hari Singhjee, of Lakadya.
29. Nathoobhai, of Káli Talao.
30. Chandra Singhjee, of Nawanagar.
31. Man Singhjee, of Gondal.
32. Jethibhai, of Gondal.
33. Edulkhan, of Junagarh.

The Principal's remarks on this list are: "Of the boys in the 1st class, Hurbhunjee, Hari Singhjee of Sihor, and the two brothers of Mangrol are to be specially commended, and Kaloobha and Bhooput Singhjee in the 2nd. Zulficar Ali has not much ability, but having resided for some time in England has a fair knowledge of English. The Sir Desai of Sáwant Wári is a clever boy, but I do not as yet know enough to speak positively of his general disposition. Of the younger boys, Bhagwat Singhjee of Gondal and Wakhat Singhjee of Wála have continued to make good progress, and both are likely to turn out well."

The Principal reports that the work of the year has been satisfactory, with the exception of certain interruptions on account of marriage ceremonies. The results of the annual examination were satisfactory.

Southern Division.

Mr. Russell reports that the Pant Amatya of Báura attends the Kolhápur High School, and that 3 Sirdars, relatives of the Nawab of Sawánur, attend the Dharwar High School. The Nawab of Sawánur studies with a private tutor. The young Desai of Annigeri attends a vernacular school at Dharwr. At Kolhápur "the total number of boys and girls belonging to the families of Sirdars, Inámdárs, and other persons of the better class, attending school at the end of the year, was 43." The young Chief of Miraj is being educated with the Maharajah at Kolhápur, and 15 children of Sirdars and Inámdárs are attending schools in the Miraj State. There are also 3 young Inámdárs in the Sángli Vernacular School.

SIND.—In Sind the 3 sons of Mir Fattehkhan of Mirpur are still under training; but the Inspector does not speak in very high terms of their progress.

General Table of Castes, &c.

60. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Christians	4,982	5,208
Hindus... { Brahmins	60,439	60,358
Hindus... { Others	1,48,379	1,46,852
Mahomedans	26,277	27,263
Parsis	8,209	8,275
Jews	408	346
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes... ...	1,212	1,117
Others	806	22
Total ...	2,50,712	2,49,441

The table giving details for each caste follows:—

TABLE of different Castes under Instruction in Government,

Description of Schools.	I. Christians.					II. Hin								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs.)	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayats.	Jains.	Trading castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c.)	Cultivators (kunbis.)	Artizans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, &c.)	Shop-keepers (Ghanchis, Kachins, Tambolis &c.)
Government Schools.														
Colleges	24	18	48	3	93	316	11	36	3	..	91	23	16	
High Schools	11	7	13	8	39	1,861	68	193	16	88	400	110	119	
1st Grade Schools ..	..	..	4	23	27	1,227	82	173	53	187	558	136	127	
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	68	58	126	2,575	53	134	257	436	1 123	445	598	241
Lower Class Schools ..	3	2	171	328	504	43,130	4,179	1,688	10,166	9,715	18,225	35,749	14,747	6,041
Female Schools ..	..	..	4	19	23	1,619	230	114	588	344	719	581	802	223
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	1	1	286	6	..	17	10	16	28	13	15
Normal Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	4	14	3	1
Engineering School, Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Industrial Schools ..	..	2	..	3	5	2	5	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
School of Art	..	2	21	..	23	8	8	8	..	1	8	12	24	..
Night Schools.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	24	1	17	20	94	237	137	65
Total ..	38	31	329	443	841	51,078	4,666	2,353	11,117	10,801	21,239	37,336	16,586	6,691
Aided Schools.														
Colleges	3	..	4	5	12	19	..	5	..	..	8	1	..	1
High Schools	507	470	469	70	1,516	632	105	136	25	31	125	164	215	31
1st Grade Schools } 2nd Grade Schools }	226	181	797	62	1,266	126	22	34	40	39	177	59	39	12
Lower Class Schools..	..	1	70	216	287	187	69	14	198	57	349	167	225	278
Female Schools ..	323	339	375	173	1,210	327	38	199	1	45	222	63	150	37
Indigenous Schools ..	..	..	9	10	19	904	90	117	125	21	523	1,049	428	120
Special Schools ..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	6	6
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	3	15	19	..
Total ..	1059	991	1,727	539	4,316	2,259	324	510	389	193	1,427	1,524	1,083	485
Inspected Schools.														
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	168	10	10	..	2	12	..	2	..
1st Grade Schools ..	2	..	..	3	5	435	20	14	6	22	58	94	34	2
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	..	1	1	598	19	30	51	57	66	213	30	8
Lower Class Schools ..	..	..	2	37	39	5,315	471	148	1,957	1,584	1,655	3,147	1,111	321
Female Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	398	50	10	69	183	132	104	76	45
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	74	7	1	31	21	45	144	52	2
Normal School for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total ..	2	..	2	41	45	7,006	577	220	2,114	1,871	1,968	3,703	1,314	376
Police and Jail Schools.	..	..	1	5	6	15	31	3	1	..	11	546	12	3
Grand Total ..	1099	1,022	2,059	1,028	5,208	60,358	5,598	3,086	13,621	12,865	24,645	43,109	18,995	7,555

Tidal, and Inspected Institutions.

dus.					III. Mahomedans.								IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Lascars, Arsenal Servants, Dhobis, Bhists &c.	Low castes, Mochis, Dheds, Bhangies, Mangs, Mahars, &c.	Amils.	Miscellaneous, (Bhats, Vanjaras, &c.)	Total.	Moguls.	Sayeds.	Boras.	Mians.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaiks and Pathans.	Others.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	Total.
1	..	..	..	497	12	..	2	6	9	..	..	19	219	7	..	..	835
16	1	252	33	3,208	26	..	32	26	35	35	..	154	536	25	1	..	3,903
9	2	63	43	2,706	28	2	19	32	44	5	..	130	652	13	..	..	3,503
120	9	234	304	6,527	133	..	60	125	258	..	193	769	32	22	10	..	7,486
4,893	1,164	688	5,490	1,55,877	3,498	..	3,940	5,288	5014	..	3,049	20,789	1,896	133	1072	..	1,80,271
123	30	125	310	5,808	56		82	127	84	..	489	838	640	23	1	..	7,336
..	..	1	1	393	11	..	2	18	6	13	..	50	..	..	..	..	444
..	..	3	1	45	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	49
1	..	14	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	22	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	69	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	34	1	..	..	132
112	9	2	32	782	62	..	25	81	58	..	217	443	6	12	1	..	1,244
5,277	1,218	1,382	6,234	1,75,975	3,819	2	4,162	5,704	5512	53	3,945	23,197	4,022	237	1085	..	2,05,357
..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	81
22	4	..	31	1,519	12	..	10	38	27	..	..	87	1,170	58	4	..	4,351
12	9	525	8	1,102	6	..	14	71	22	1	..	114	678	18	1	..	3,174
259	124	243	179	2,549	93	..	57	185	171	20	10	534	753	8	..	1	3,932
47	39	47	6	1,221	5	..	..	39	..	5	..	47	1,007	14	2	..	3,591
351	33	..	242	4,023	42	..	14	112	26	..	594	787	18	5	..	..	4,854
16	5	..	..	57	2	..	3	..	55	..	..	60	15	6	..	..	144
8	..	..	15	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
665	214	815	481	10,369	158	..	98	443	309	26	604	1,629	3,676	104	4	1	20,099
..	..	..	..	204	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	213
5	3	..	30	724	24	..	3	36	35	..	..	98	350	..	..	..	1,177
8	11	..	..	1,109	19	..	..	..	46	..	..	65	32	..	..	..	1,107
309	81	..	451	16,548	435	..	118	594	662	..	..	1,809	76	4	..	17	18,403
21	11	..	43	1,140	17	..	..	21	66	..	..	104	127	..	..	..	1,371
61	2	..	17	457	11	..	1	..	33	..	..	45	2	..	..	3	207
..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
404	108	..	541	20,202	509	..	122	651	847	..	..	2,129	577	4	..	21	22,933
10	9	..	23	664	234	..	9	64	..	1	..	308	..	1	28	..	1,007
6,356	1,548	2,197	7,279	2,07,210	4,720	2	4,391	6,863	6679	80	4,549	27,263	8,275	346	1117	22	2,49,441

61. The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix G.

Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the 5th English and 6th Vernacular Standards, candidates were passed at the zillah examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under :—

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificate 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificate 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division ...	Poona	209	22	336	85
	Sholápur	60	7	157	14
	Satara	72	3	353	75
	Ratnágiri	41	7	221	44
	Tanna	92	11	318	56
	Kolába	19	1	161	35
	Bombay	145	30	146	31
	Total ...	638	81	1,692	340
North-East Division ...	Khandesh	25	7	160	60
	Ahmednagar	40	20	247	118
	Násik	65	12	531	135
	Total ...	130	39	938	313
Northern Division ...	Surat	45	22	217	64
	Broach	10	6	61	18
	Kaira	15	13	109	38
	Panch Máháls	2	...	46	16
	Ahmedabad	3	2	62	19
	Mahi Kanta	...	...	6	5
	Kattywar	5	4	2	1
	Total ...	80	47	503	161

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificates 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificates 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Southern Division ...	Belgaum	34	14	143	52
	Dharwar	85	32	326	143
	Kaládgi	43	17	194	62
	Kanara	37	15	160	54
	Kolhapur	32	14	252	75
	Total ...	231	92	1,075	386
Sind Division ...	Kurrachee	5	5	4	2
	Hyderabad	20	12	31	18
	Shikarpur	17	16	59	34
	Total ...	42	33	94	54
	Grand Total ...	1,121	292	4,302	1,254

The Central Division was under Lieutenant Colonel T. Waddington throughout the year. The Inspector's remarks on the work of his Deputies will be found above under vernacular schools. The annual report of the division was written by Dr. Kielhorn, who was Acting Inspector after the close of the official year.

Mr. Draper being absent on furlough during the whole of the year, Mr. Kurkaray officiated for him from April 1st to May 6th. From the latter date to the 12th of September, Mr. Giles was in charge of the North-East Division, with the exception of 20 days in August, during which Mr. Sohoni officiated for him while he was on privilege leave. From September 12th to November 9th, Mr. Sohoni acted for Mr. Draper in consequence of Mr. Giles' transference to Surat. Mr. Giles then returned to this division and remained in charge of it till

the end of the year. On the work of the Deputies Mr. Giles reports favourably. "Both the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspector, Khandesh, worked hard to complete the examination of all schools, and deserve credit for having done so. The Assistant Deputy, Mr. Naro Bhaskar Deodhar, has now gone to Sholápur; his work in Khandesh for several years has been good, and Mr. Godbole, who succeeds him, will have to work hard if he wishes to do as well. Both in Násik and Nagar the Deputies have worked well, while the Assistant Deputy has had an unusual number of schools to examine, and has shown energy in getting through his work."

The Northern Division has been under Dr. Bühler, except for a few weeks, when Mr. Giles acted for him. The success of education in the division may be taken as a proof that work has not been neglected. No schools remain unexamined, except a few in Kattywar, Cutch, Mahi Kánta, and Ahmedabad, which were opened after January 1877, and which it would have been useless to examine.

The Southern Division has been under Mr. Russell, except for 3 months, when Mr. Chambusappa acted for him. All schools were examined, except 2 in Kaládgi.

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., was in charge of Sind until May, when he was relieved by Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C. S. Mr. Hart-Davies reports that "the work of inspection has been more thoroughly carried out this year by his Deputy Educational Inspectors than in previous years. Nearly all the schools in all sub-divisions obtained a second examination, and some more than one. This is particularly creditable to Rao Saheb Pribdas, whose district is an extensive one."

Educational and General Literature.

Dakshina Fund and Vernacular Committees.

62. The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,680-13-11, and included the following charges:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowance to Brahmins	2,572	7	0
Allowances to teachers and students	12,193	2	10
Rewards to authors	3,641	4	0
Prize Committee Examiner and Accountant ...	2,274	0	1
Total ...	20,680	13	11

The Committee suffered a great loss by the death of the venerable President, Major T. Candy, C.S.I. In October, Major Candy had resigned his office of Marathi Translator, and it was hoped that rest would enable him to recover his strength which was impaired by years of laborious study; but this hope of his many friends, Europeans and natives, was not to be fulfilled, and Major Candy died at Mahableshwar on the 26th of February 1877. A short time previous to his death, Her Majesty's Government had conferred on Major Candy the distinction of the Star of India; and the Government of Bombay had recorded his long and valuable services in the cause of education, in a letter which is reprinted in Appendix H.

In Marathi several useful works have been prepared, including "a Collection of Idiomatic Sentences, English and Marathi," the last work of Major Candy; "a Manual for Teachers," by Mr. M. V. Rahalkar; a new edition of the "Navanita," by Rao Saheb K. S. Talekar and Mr. R. S. Godbole; and an Anglo-Marathi Primer by Mr. Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhadkar. The first two of these works have been issued. In Guzeráti the most important event of the year has been the publication of an Anglo-Guzeráti Dictionary, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, and Mr. Manidharprasad Tapiprasad Desai. Useful books have also been prepared by Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, on "School Management," "Astronomy," and "Natural Philosophy." A Garbavali, or poetry book for girls' schools, has been prepared by Mr. Navalram Luximram; and a new Arithmetic by Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar has been published. The Sind Committee received 14 books, of which 3 were rejected and 3 accepted. Of the rest, 1 was returned at the author's request, and 6 remain over for further consideration. The Kanarese Committee have several works in preparation, but no new work has been published during the year under report.

Encouragement to Literature.

63. Rs. 8,799-5-0 were expended during the year in the encouragement of literature, or Rs. 723 less than in the previous year. The most important book patronized during the year was a Guzeráti Translation of Mill's Political Economy.

Three new libraries have been registered, and the total number now on the register is :—

Central Division	26
North-East do.	6
Northern do.	27
Southern do.	10
Sind	6
Total	75

Sanskrit Series.

64. Dr. Kielhorn reports that the only work of the Sanskrit Series actually published during the year was Professor Bhandarkar's edition of the Mâlâti Madhava, the completion of which was reported last year.

Zend and Pahlvi Texts.

65. Dustoor Hoshangji reports that his work during the year has been the preparation of Yasna XXXII. to XXXVI., or four chapters of the Gâthâ Hûnâvaiti and a portion of the fifth.

I regret to have to record the death, in June 1876, of Professor Haug, formerly Professor of Sanskrit in the Poona College. Dr. Haug after his transfer to Munich, kept up his connection with the Educational Department in Bombay, and those of the Zend and Pahlvi books which have been published owe much of their value to the revision they received at his hands.

Resolutions of Government.

66. In Appendix I. will be found Government Resolution No. 494, dated 14th April 1877, on the annual Reports for 1874-75 and 1875-76 : and an extract from the despatch of the Secretary of State on the same reports.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 28th August 1877.

APPENDICES.

A.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Local Budget in each Collectorate.

B.—Extracts from the Reports of the Principal and of the Professor of English in Elphinstone College.

C.—Extract from the Report of Dr. Cook, Principal Grant Medical College.

D.—Extract from the Examination Report on the Sir J. J. School of Art.

E.—Extract from the Report of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Principal Elphinstone High School.

F.—Extract from the Examination Report on Elphinstone High School.

G.—Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by numbers passed under different standards.

H.—Letter from the Government of Bombay recording the long and valuable services of Major T. Candy in the cause of Education.

I.—Government Resolution on the Annual Reports for 1874-75 and 1875-76 and extract of Despatch from the Secretary of State.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disburse

COLLECTORATE.	Opening Balance 1st April 1876.	Receipts.			
		Cess.	Provincial Grant.	Fees.	Miscellaneous.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	12,095 6 3	20,905 5 1	13,958 5 0	8,116 14 6	1,346 13 7
Sholápur	24,258 11 9	3,194 8 1	10,800 0 0	3,882 2 3	36 12 11
Tanna	38,124 7 11	31,392 10 8	21,672 0 0	5,286 6 6	873 13 2
Kolába	15,260 5 3	15,987 6 7	7,990 5 4	2,263 2 0	11 9 1
Satara	24,109 1 9	39,235 8 7	18,960 0 0	6,845 13 6	1,434 11 4
Ratnágiri	11,457 13 1	21,249 14 7	13,627 8 0	5,402 0 2	417 5 8
Bombay	2,569 12 0	....	11,563 0 0	13,258 10 0	10,259 8 0
Total ..	1,27,875 10 0	1,31,965 5 7	98,571 2 4	45,055 0 11	14,380 9 9
North-East Division.					
Khandesh	86,170 12 1	65,166 9 9	19,015 5 4	9,317 9 0	200 4 0
Ahmednagar	11,253 7 5	17,906 5 7	13,951 0 0	6,485 5 0	624 14 5
Násik	27,828 6 9	28,462 9 3	13,133 0 0	5,839 12 6	321 8 0
Peint State	2,345 1 0	646 1 3	....	20 4 0	2,400 0 0
Total ..	1,27,597 11 3	1,12,181 9 10	46,099 5 4	21,662 14 6	3,546 10 5
Northern Division.					
Ahmedábad	46,655 14 2	41,270 14 10	13,294 10 8	6,441 15 6	7,431 4 0
Kaira	23,228 12 8	54,548 9 9	9,327 0 0	6,855 10 0	2,971 14 0
Panch Máhál	2,148 9 11	5,263 10 3	6,698 6 4	1,137 1 6	817 4 6
Broach	60,971 4 8	62,849 9 7	2,473 0 0	5,007 7 0	842 3 7
Surat	79,953 11 6	54,387 9 2	14,258 10 8	6,555 6 6	4,475 10 1
Total ..	2,12,958 5 0	2,18,320 5 7	46,051 10 8	25,997 8 0	15,638 4 2
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	16,534 11 0	22,433 8 5	12,137 0 0	4,417 11 0	1,490 0 0
Dharwar	34,769 0 0	37,173 9 10	19,103 0 0	5,071 0 9	11,413 0 2
Kaládgi	38,103 0 0	8,565 9 3	12,263 5 4	2,988 6 0	1,320 0 0
Kanara	15,349 0 0	17,137 8 1	9,186 5 4	1,901 9 0	934 0 0
Total* ..	1,04,755 11 0	85,310 3 7	52,689 10 8	14,378 10 9	15,057 0 2
Sind.					
Kurrachee	5,870 3 1	15,778 5 5	2,657 0 0	1,494 8 10	7,342 3 3
Hyderabad	6,247 11 9	17,804 7 7	1,571 9 0	822 7 6	4,874 5 6
Thar and Párkar ..	269 10 0	2,000 0 0	1,926 0 0	....	1,752 0 0
Shikárpur	2,801 9 7	30,587 12 10	1,917 0 0	1,568 1 6	4,845 9 11
Upper Sind Frontier ..	172 3 3	57 1 5	1,000 0 0	....	....
Total ..	15,361 5 8	66,227 11 3	9,071 9 0	3,885 1 10	18,812 0 8
Grand Total ..	5,88,548 10 11	*6,14,005 3 10	2,52,483 6 0	1,10,979 4 6	67,434 9 2

* This includes adjustments, while the cess income shown in the table given in the

DIX A.

ments of the Local Budget in each Collectorate.

Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1877.	Number of schools on the local Budget on 1st March 1877.	Number of scholars in local schools on 31st March 1877.	Increase or decrease of local schools during the year.	Increase or decrease of scholars in local schools during the year.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
44,327 6 2	61,680 10 5	—5,257 14 0	204	9,295	— 12	— 1,403
17,913 7 3	40,655 8 7	1,516 10 5	131	4,912	— 14	— 1,872
59,224 14 4	56,375 8 6	40,973 13 9	148	7,236	— 2	— 484
26,252 7 0	24,079 1 10	17,433 10 5	65	3,402	+ 3	— 144
66,476 1 5	75,162 7 5	15,422 11 9	214	10,325	— 8	— 1,186
40,696 12 5	43,692 11 9	8,461 13 9	134	8,180	— 5	— 183
35,081 2 0	32,814 15 0	4,835 15 0	34	3,073	— 3	— 17
2,89,972 2 7	3,34,460 15 6	83,386 13 1	930	46,423	— 41	— 5,289
93,699 12 1	1,09,698 0 8	70,172 7 6	263	15,691	— 20	— 1,276
38,967 9 0	54,495 14 5	—4,274 14 0	180	8,411	— 12	— 339
47,756 13 9	51,656 12 1	23,928 8 5	142	7,709	— 10	— 98
3,066 5 3	3,021 10 10	2,389 11 5	8	339	..	+ 12
1,83,490 8 1	2,18,872 6 0	92,215 13 4	593	32,150	— 42	— 1,701
68,438 13 0	59,100 2 11	55,994 8 3	165	9,757	+ 5	+ 338
72,803 1 9	69,835 2 2	26,196 12 4	185	14,468	— 4	+ 349
13,916 5 7	13,617 8 8	2,447 6 10	30	2,395	— 3	+ 2
71,172 4 2	58,530 11 8	73,612 13 2	202	9,341	— 2	+ 1,043
79,677 4 5	78,580 8 11	81,050 7 0	263	12,890	— 16	+ 448
3,06,007 12 11	2,79,664 12 4	2,39,301 15 7	845	48,851	— 20	+ 2,180
40,478 3 5	49,406 15 1	7,605 15 4	128	7,577	— 6	+ 28
72,760 10 9	72,615 2 11	35,014 7 10	163	9,248	+ 4	+ 873
25,037 4 7	52,765 5 8	10,374 14 11	131	5,978	+ 2	— 109
29,159 6 5	32,451 0 3	12,057 6 2	78	4,048	— 7	— 103
1,67,435 9 2	2,07,138 7 11	65,052 12 3	500	26,851	— 7	+ 691
27,272 1 6	26,898 7 5	6,243 13 2	38	2,324	..	— 182
26,070 11 7	28,473 3 3	2,846 4 1	53	3,004	— 1	— 329
5,678 0 0	5,610 8 11	337 1 1	13	776	..	+ 55
38,918 8 3	38,438 13 7	3,281 4 3	80	5,575	+ 1	— 72
1,057 1 5	1,107 6 9	121 13 11	5	234	..	— 15
97,996 6 9	1,00,527 7 11	12,830 4 6	189	11,913	..	— 543
10,44,902 7 6	11,40,663 7 8	4,92,787 10 9	3,057	1,66,188	+110	— 4,662

body of the report is the actual income during the year exclusive of adjustments.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Wordsworth, Principal Elphinstone College.

"I continued to read Wordsworth's Prelude with the Senior B. A. class during the monsoon term, and since then I have commenced with the present B. A. class, Bacon's Advancement of Learning, and Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. My method in these lectures is somewhat different from that of Mr. Kirkham, which is in every respect an admirable one for his purposes, and indeed the only proper one for a Professor of English. My own method recedes from the tutorial, and rather approaches the professorial type, though it is my aim to combine the two methods so far as this may be possible. This method is, I am sure, much appreciated by the more intelligent members of the class, who are often impatient, and not unreasonably, if the quality and extent of the instruction given are measured by the capacities of the most backward portion of the class. It is difficult to hit the right mean in a large class when there is often a most extraordinary discrepancy between an intelligent minority and the majority; but in University classes I think it right to make the balance turn in favour of the intelligent minority, the more so as there is always a certain portion of material in our classes which experience shows to be incapable of getting beyond a certain point."—"I must here repeat what I believe has been urged before, that the College has suffered from the loss of a Professor of applied Mathematics. The deficiency has probably been supplied as far as the mathematical instruction is concerned, but it would have been a great advantage if we had had a Professor now in the College with sufficient knowledge and leisure to take up some branch of physical science, or if it had become the practice to select a man with qualifications of this kind for the second chair. It has long been clear that physical science would soon, and, as I think, most justly, make good its claim to a very different place than the one hitherto assigned to it in our educational course. The change has now come, and finds the Arts' Colleges most ill-prepared to meet it. I am unwilling to urge our claims on Government, because I think that there are other claims which have a better right to be entertained than ours, and because I know there would be no use at present in doing so. The native community in Bombay is rich enough to

supply our wants, and it could have no better opportunity of showing that it understands the value of that education which the Government has provided, and also what is the really pressing need of the time, the opening up of independent industrial careers for the rising generation."

Extract from the Report of Mr. Kirkham, Professor of English, Elphinstone College.

"I have tried in my classes to elicit as much independent effort on the part of the students as I could, both in the preparation of the particular books required and in the study of the language generally; and I have also made a point, as explained in my last report, of giving as much practice as possible in each lecture in speaking and 'audition.' This constant practice has, I believe, done much good; but even now, in the two junior classes, there are comparatively few students who can read aloud to the class a paragraph of ordinary English with sufficient clearness of articulation and propriety of expression to be really and readily intelligible. With regard to the books, and particularly with regard to Shakespeare, I have sought first of all, to use Dr. Arnold's expression, to soak the mind of the class in the text and spirit of the work itself. The amount of criticism and collateral information *about* a book which an industrious student will amass, is often astonishing. It forms a salutary check upon labour of this kind to require every statement or criticism advanced on any occasion to be supported and verified by original reference to the text of the work itself. The substitution, by the University, of Miss Austen's novels for Sir Walter Scott's was a change of whose results I had misgivings. I am bound to report, however, after the experience of this year that some of my fears proved groundless. Miss Austen's novels could never of course compete in interest to young men with the exciting plots and broad colouring and effects of Scott's. Still, as time went on, it became increasingly evident that the class was far from insensible to the peculiar charm, though of a quieter kind, of 'Pride and Prejudice.' While as a study in English for students at this stage of progress, it is obvious that Miss Austen possesses some advantages over the archaic diction adopted in such novels as Kenilworth and Ivanhoe. On the whole, I now think the experiment was worth trying."

APPENDIX C.

Extract from Dr. Cook's Report on the Grant Medical College for the year 1876-77.

The following Report gives the history of the 31st year of the College.

When I last had the honour to present the report of the College in the year 1873, I was able with much satisfaction to bring forward data which showed that a new era of success had been entered upon. The period of depression which characterized the preceding years, notably those from 1864 to 1870, during which the average strength of the matriculated student class was only 26, had apparently passed away, and new life and energy had accrued to this institution. It had become possible to introduce a more healthy system of requiring the students to pay for the education they received, which, fitting them for the practice of one of the most important professions, opened for them an honourable and lucrative career in life; and in thus abrogating the eleemosynary character of the institution which had previously not only opened its doors gratuitously, but by the offer of scholarships and stipends to the greater number of students (thereby supporting them during their residence) had seemed to humbly sue for volunteers to a profession, which in a more advanced state of society commands for itself an ample supply of earnest and independent workers, we fostered and developed a healthier tone amongst the students, and lessened their dependency on extraneous aid.

Such a system (the gratuitous one alluded to) was perhaps necessary in the early years of the College, in which the demand for medical men, educated in the European system of medicine, to work among the teeming thousands of this city had yet to be created; but I rejoice to think that this period has passed away, and that with the spreading enlightenment which advancing education is producing, the belief in the talismans and charms and the grosser forms of empiricism is fading out and giving place to more rational practice; and I confidently hope that the recent changes in the University regulations, by which the study of natural science will be fostered, will do much to encourage the growth of knowledge of this important kind, which as yet is very faint amongst the masses of the people.

It has always been my earnest endeavour to impress upon the students passing through the College the great fact that it is their duty and privilege to disseminate around them the knowledge of the truths they learn in physical science, and so, in dissipating the ignorance that now exists, to do much to contribute to the growth of public opinion on sanitary science and medicine. How great is the ignorance that now prevails, is only dimly appreciated by the European element in Bombay, and is known only to those medical men whom practice brings into closer contact with the people. And here I may be pardoned in stating that I believe that the improvement in the health of the city as shown in the lessening death-rate, is to no small degree due, not only to the spread of a better and more natural system of medicine, but also to the gradual, though slow, dissemination of a knowledge of the laws of health and life which many amongst the senior graduates of this College have long and arduously been striving to bring about.

This opinion is, I think, supported by the fact that among the various races of the city all living under the same climatic and telluric influences, the death-rate varies exceedingly (from 21 to 45 per 1,000). The races who have most readily received and adopted the knowledge which European science has disseminated, are those, as a rule, whose death-rate has the most improved since the introduction of sanitary measures; and I may quote here a paragraph from the last report of the Health Officer to the Municipality, who writes of the death-rate of the Parsi community as follows:—"Their material prosperity and their appreciation of the rules of health and their readiness and willingness to comply with and follow the rules and advice of the Health Department, render the Parsi an exceptionally healthy and vigorous community."

It has been urged by some that there is a danger of the city being overstocked with graduates in medicine, and that the time is rapidly approaching when young medical men will find it difficult to ensure a livelihood by the practice of their profession here; but, if what I have just stated be true, there can be no truth in such an assertion, but rather with the widening circle of knowledge among the people, a wider and a wider sphere will open for their labour, and if they "but to themselves be true" they will be establishing the larger growth of knowledge, and opening out a more extensive sphere of usefulness and profit.

But to come back to the drier details of statistics, I give here a table showing the gradual growth of the College since 1864, which I think sustains the statement of its present prosperity—

TABLE showing the Strength of the various Classes from 1864 to 1876.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Graduates and Under Graduates	27	23	15	20	27	44	66	75	101	113	179	194	182
Unmatriculated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hospital Apprentices	33	32	19	23	30	49	55	69	63	98	56	30	25
Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...
Private and Casual Students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
Vernacular Classes.													
Marathi	28	24	31	35	36	50	47	40	89	82	57	55	51
Guzerati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	24	22
Midwife Class.													
Marathi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	6	6
Guzerati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	88	79	65	78	93	143	168	184	264	311	308	314	286

APPENDIX D.

Extract from the Examination Report on the Sir J. J. School of Art.

Having thus reported in detail the results of the examination of the different classes in the drawing school, the examiners have to express an opinion that the general progress of the school has not been so marked or well sustained as in previous years. It is exceedingly unequal, and appears to depend more than it should do on the talent and industry of individuals. We are informed by Mr. Terry that the teaching staff is altogether insufficient, and that the progress of the school is much hindered by the way in which his pupil teachers and monitors are taken away for months together, and sent to do duty with Mr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor; one having been absent since the beginning of November, and another since the beginning of February. His complaint appears well founded, but at the same time we are of opinion that the aims of the drawing school are too advanced. It should be made more entirely a school to train students for the higher departments, and the examiners recommend that the course of study should be reduced by taking from it all life studies, and even perhaps drawing from the antique, except ornament. And the examiners note with disapprobation the entire absence of teaching on the following subjects :—

Elementary Geometry.

Use of Mathematical Instruments.

Linear Perspective.

Principles of Architecture and Architectural Drawing in general.

These proposals are not new, and we would beg to refer to a special report made by the examiners in 1870-71, or perhaps somewhat earlier, when similar proposals were made.

APPENDIX E.

Extract from the Report of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Principal Elphinstone High School.

"All the studies of the school have been carefully supervised throughout the year, partly by myself, but chiefly by the Vice-Principal. This has been done by visits to the classes while at work and by private interviews with the masters afterwards, at which the class work is discussed and all the boys' exercises, notes, copies, and maps are inspected. Since January last, Mr. Barrett has, in the same careful manner, supervised the classes of the lower school, and he reports favourably on all the English and Latin classes, as well as on the History classes of the IV. Standard; but remarks on the unsuitability of Grecian History for the V. Standard. This, however, is a difficulty from which the University will probably soon relieve us by examining in future only in Indian and English History at matriculation.

"Sanskrit continues to be the favourite language of the Hindu students; but the senior tutor, Mr. Kirtane, complains of the unpromising material of which the classes are composed; and there is little question that we can never compete on equal terms with the Brahmin schools of Poona and Ratnágiri in this subject.

"Persian has been steadily increasing in popularity during the last four years. In 1873-74 the total number of the Persian pupils was 171; now it is 233. The numbers studying Latin and Sanskrit are 179 and 224 respectively. The Natural-Science lessons were taken throughout the year by Messrs. Mistri and Tarkhadkar, who appear to have awakened considerable interest in the subject, and to have decidedly quickened some of their pupils' powers of observing common objects.

"The prefect system continues to be a marked success, as is proved, first by the readiness with which the prefects are able to control the more turbulent sections of the school, and by the good spirit which they are gradually infusing into the younger boys—results that are specially apparent on the cricket ground; and, secondly, by the improvement visible in the tone of the senior form itself. A few of the very best

students take an evident pride in their responsibilities, and I trust that this spirit will become more general as the system takes root. So far, no prefect has grossly neglected his duty or abused his powers. A sketch of this interesting experiment, however, would be incomplete without some mention of the valuable assistance rendered me by the Acting Vice-Principal, Mr. Candy, to whose watchfulness and tact the success of the measure from its introduction down to the time of his departure is largely due.

"Cricket and gymnastics continue to be highly popular in the school. The former indeed deserves more than a passing notice, on account of the unusual interest lately taken in the game by every section of the students. When our cricket club was first formed in 1874, it consisted of only 120 members, chiefly Parsis. But in the year under report the numbers rose to 291, of whom 125 were Hindus, 26 Mahomedans, 6 Jews, and the rest Parsis. This great accession of Hindus and Mahomedans is quite a novel feature in Elphinstone, and is entirely owing to the indomitable energy of my colleagues, Messrs. N. J. Ratnagar and H. N. Lord, who never rested until they had fairly got the boys on to the cricket ground and had taught them how to play. Contrary to my expectation, these boys have since taken wonderfully to the game, and will be able to join next year in our public matches. I append to my report a copy of the rules printed by the club, in which will be found further details of the progress that has been made. I have also the pleasure to add that the Honourable Mr. Sorabji Bengali has most kindly presented the club with a donation of Rs. 100."

"Of the 37 Mahomedans in the school, only 7 appear to be sons of really poor men. Only 1 of these has been admitted to the reduced list, as the other 6 are fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Saremaya-e-Jamat-e Sulamani, a society supported by Mr. Badrudin Tyabji and other benevolent Mahomedan gentlemen." In 1875-76 the number of Mahomedans studying in Elphinstone School was 35, and in regretting that the increase was not more than 2, Mr. Jacob remarks—"There is some compensation for this in the fact that the small number who do join us are some of the best students in the school. Faiz Mahomed Fateh Ali, whom I mentioned in last year's report, came out

first in the Preliminary Examination, and fourth in Matriculation, and gained, besides, the second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship. I should also name two students in standard V, Aliakbar Haji Hasan and Aliasgar Haji Hasan, the sons of a wealthy merchant in Constantinople, who intends sending them eventually to England to study for the Indian Civil Service,—an intention which the boys themselves have so far justified by out-stripping all their equals in standing and gaining promotion to a higher form in company with students considerably their seniors. I might give similarly favourable reports of the other Mahomedan boys, but perhaps it will be sufficient to state that almost all the Mahomedans who join the school belong to the élite of their community—to the families of enterprising merchants, who travel or have wide business connexions, and who, having a clear sense of the value of a good education, take care to secure it for their sons. The exemplary diligence of such student as these, or a slight increase in their number, cannot therefore be taken as a decided index of any increasing desire for education among Bombay Mahomedans generally; though such students are a very valuable element of strength in the school itself, and their example doubtless exerts some little magnetic force upon the rest of their community."

APPENDIX F.

Extract from the Examination Report on Elphinstone High School.

"The Examiners last year remarked on the very general omission of the aspirate, especially amongst the Parsis. This defect was far less noticeable this year. As this improvement is probably due to special attention having been paid to the point during the year, the following three defects in reading and pronunciation, which more or less prevailed in all the classes, might be commended to the class masters for special attention this year. 1st.—The habit of exploding or emphasizing the last word in a sentence, no matter what it may be, which gives rise to such readings as—'because they take care of *us*,' "and they saddled *him*,' 'a compass to steer *by*,' and so on; 2nd.—The habit of clipping or shortening the vowel sounds in some words, changing 'leave' into

'live', 'remain' into 'remen,' 'vain' into 'ven,' and so on; and 3rd—the mispronunciation of the consonant v, which there seems an almost ineradicable tendency to give as w. The Examiner of Mathematics is of opinion that in all the standards increased attention should be given by the masters to neatness and orderliness of work, especially in the solution of algebraical problems. The methods employed in the solution of examples were, as a rule, clumsy and disorderly in the extreme, so much so that it was frequently a matter of great difficulty to discover where a particular solution began and where it ended; and the answer paper presented to the eye of the Examiner a confused mass of figures or letters, with no clue to guide him through the successive stages of the work. To write out Arithmetic and Algebra in a neat and orderly manner, so as clearly to distinguish the various steps of a solution, is not difficult; and by enforcing such a system in a school, the advantages derived by the pupils are incalculably increased."

APPEN

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point

STANDARDS FOR EUROPEAN

Aided

Class of Schools.	Number of Separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	NUMBER OF															
					Standard I.					Standard II.						Standard				
					1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head	4th Head.	
High Schools	8	1055·6	889	889	161	167	173	29	139	163	148	166	163	21	128	135	97	114	76	
Middle Class Boys' Schools.	3	226	155	155	38	38	29	..	24	38	35	35	38	..	28	18	21	13	14	
Middle Class Girls' Schools	5	262	206	206	41	41	46	10	31	45	45	48	48	16	39	39	45	45	36	
Middle Class Mixed Schools ..	5	184	159	159	36	37	32	9	25	30	30	37	35	5	27	25	23	28	17	
Primary—Girls	1	60	34	34	12	9	13	12	9	11	9	14	12	13	8	3	3	3	1	
Total	22	1787·6	1443	1443	288	292	293	61	228	291	267	300	296	55	230	217	189	203	144	

DIX G.

of quality as shown by numbers passed under different standards.

AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.

SCHOLARS PASSED.

III.		Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.						Standard VII.						Standard VIII.				
Needle-work	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
8	58	109	84	111	83	15	59	76	71	86	59	8	38	40	38	28	36	6	11	26	30	32	36	2	11	32	40	40	37	13
..	8	8	9	8	10	..	1	12	7	8	5	..	2	4	7	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	26	20	26	16	20	8	10	26	19	25	15	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	11	16	16	16	14	1	14	14	14	17	19	1	11	7	7	7	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	104	153	135	151	127	24	84	128	111	136	98	13	64	51	52	40	48	6	16	26	30	32	36	2	11	34	42	42	38	14

II.—STANDARDS FOR ANGLO-

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of Separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examinations.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS — Standard I.					
								1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Heads.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.
High Schools ..	28	4,423·6	3,596	4	233	3,629	1,778	27	246	223	212	..	142
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	52	3,831·2	3,175	4	204	3,242	847	98	826	829	723	..	505
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	80	8,116·9	6,810	16	591	1,491	5,345	595	528	521	493	1	316
Total ..	160	16,371·7	13,581	24	1,028	8,362	7,970	1,848	1,600	1,573	1,428	1	963

Class of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS — Standard V.						Standard VI.						Standard I.			Stand
	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	2nd Head—Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	2nd Head—Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads	1st Head.	2nd Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.
High Schools ..	517	555	371	141	457	225	404	341	225	339	354	177	..	....	....	..	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	68	84	30	65	63	48	5	11	5	4	5	2	..	....	....	..	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,251	1,272	1,103	985	946
Total ..	586	642	401	507	521	273	409	352	230	343	359	179	1,251	1,272	1,103	985	946

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Inspected Schools.

PASSED UNDER ANGLO-VERNACULAR STANDARDS.

Standard II.					Standard III.					Standard IV.					
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	2nd Head—Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
267	256	257	200	125	297	345	265	234	155	631	602	435	530	578	298
781	730	694	618	459	612	600	520	478	379	131	159	42	135	136	89
302	284	267	261	189	129	124	113	104	87	16	21	6	13	8	10
1,350	1,270	1,218	1,079	773	1,038	1,069	898	816	621	778	782	483	678	722	397

PASSED UNDER VERNACULAR STANDARDS.

ard II.			Standard III.					Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.				
3rd Head	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head	Passed in all Heads.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
978	858	647	798	790	794	813	600	613	499	626	499	356	98	86	102	90	65	38	42	37	36	22
978	858	647	798	790	794	813	600	613	499	626	499	356	98	86	102	90	65	38	42	37	36	22

III.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided,

Class of Schools.	Number of Separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Number of Second Examinations of Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.
Primary—Boys' Schools	3,543	146,704·8	115,386	260	9,350	116,441
Do. Girls' do.	208	6,203·8	3,861	72	1,129	3,861
Jail—Boys' Schools	8	104·	46	1	10	46
Police—Boys' Schools	10	323·7	139	..	..	139
Primary—Indigenous Schools ..	98	3,858·6	2,630	..	..	2,630
Night Schools	65	1,270·	927	16	268	927
Total ...	3,932	158,464·	122,989	349	10,757	124,044

Class of Schools.	NUMBER OF								
	Standard III.						Standard		
	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.
Primary—Boys' Schools	14,947	14,580	14,578	14,653	1,079	9,988	8,913	8,146	9,656
Do. Girls' do.	342	381	361	368	116	224	128	154	168
Jail—Boys' Schools	1	2	2	2	..	1	3	5	..
Police—Boys' Schools	12	9	9	2	..	2	1	1	1
Primary—Indigenous Schools ..	217	223	165	107	27	51	79	67	69
Night Schools	94	96	65	44	10	37	38	20	27
Total ..	15,613	15,291	15,180	15,166	1,232	10,303	9,162	8,393	9,821

SCHOOLS.

Schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS PASSED.

Standard I.					Standard II.					
1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.
28,782	28,939	40	16	24,688	23,157	21,765	23,525	20,389	..	15,643
1,098	1,292	74	100	938	640	715	788	568	145	430
12	11	..	..	9	12	11	12	8	..	3
20	18	..	..	12	38	34	38	15	..	9
578	638	..	..	370	419	447	359	192	..	112
235	283	53	..	180	239	233	187	83	..	111
30,725	31,181	167	116	26,197	24,505	23,205	24,909	21,255	145	16,308

SCHOLARS PASSED.

IV.			Standard V.						Standard VI.				
4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head—Vernacular.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
7,662	..	5,680	3,807	3,768	4,677	3,955	..	2,507	799	958	959	882	640
137	42	91	29	34	38	20	6	19	4	4	4	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	..	15	23	37	48	17	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,853	42	5,801	3,860	3,780	4,763	3,992	6	2,537	803	962	963	886	644

APPENDIX H.

No. 1199 of 1876.

EDUCATIONAL D

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1876.

From C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter 1876-77, I am directed to express the great regret Excellency the Governor in Council, that impaired necessitated Major Candy's retirement from Marathi Translator to the Educational Departmer

2. Major Candy's name has from the earlies education in this Presidency been intimately con Marathi literature. Since 1826 he has been con gaged in preparing various editions of the M English and English and Marathi dictionaries, w will hand down his name to future generations one of the most able and scientific scholars in th

3. In addition to this great work, Major Candy has since 1847 been more closely connected with the Educational Department as Marathi Translator and Referee, and from 1847 to 1857 as Principal of the Poona College. In the former capacity he prepared and revised the text books now used in vernacular schools, a series considered so valuable for the instruction of the youth of the Maratha people, that the committee appointed by Government under orders of the Viceroy in Council, and which sat to consider the state of educational works generally, recorded that "the six reading books of this series contain much valuable matter, and are distinguished by a correct, idiomatic, and attractive style. They are popular in the numerous schools and families into which they have been introduced."

4. In addition to these great benefits which he has conferred on the youth of Maharastra, he has done much to improve and foster native authorship. His advice has always been taken by Government before patronizing works in the Marathi language, and his reports on such works have been of great use to authors in guiding them to a

further standard of thought and expression : while as President of the Dakshina Prize Committee, Major Candy has annually offered prizes for selected subjects, and has thus extended the influence he exercised as the adviser of Government on the merits of independent publications.

5. His Excellency in Council cannot allow Major Candy to retire from his duties without this short statement of his services being placed on record in order that his meritorious work may became known, not only to the public generally, but may be brought more prominently than it could otherwise be to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to whom a copy of this letter will be sent.

6. In accepting Major Candy's resignation His Excellency in Council trusts he will accept this expression of the high feeling of respect in which he is held by Government, and of the sincere wish of that authority that he may be long spared to see the practical fruits of his long services in the cause of education.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. GOVANE,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I.

Government Resolution on the Annual Reports for 1874-75 *and* 1875-76, *and Extract of Despatch from the Secretary of State.*

No. 494.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1877.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4278, dated 24th November 1875. Forwarding a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1874-75, and requesting the usual permission for its publication.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3860, dated 31st October 1876. Forwarding a copy of the report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for 1875-76, and requesting the usual permission for its publication at an early date.

RESOLUTION.—The number of Government schools returned an increase of 129 with 6,781 scholars in 1874-75, and

of 84 with 9,097 scholars in 1875-76. This is very satisfactory. At the end of the latter year there were under the Educational Department 3,694 schools and 208,136 scholars.

A satisfactory advance is also recorded of schools aided by Government, namely, 52 schools with 1,960 scholars in 1874-75, and 24 schools with 1,894 scholars in 1875-76. The percentage of scholars to population is now said to have risen from 1·04 in 1874-75 to 1·10 in 1875-76.

2. In 1874-75 the expenditure of the department was Rs. 9,617 less than in the year previous, but in 1875-76 the expenditure was increased by Rs. 56,800. The local income, which alone is elastic, showed an increase of Rs. 9,357 in 1874-75, and of Rs. 14,704 in 1875-76. The increased expenditure of the latter year was met partly from the increase of income, and partly from the balances at the disposal of the department. A statement is wanting in the yearly reports which would enable a comparison to be made at a glance between the income and expenditure of the department in each year, and which at the same time would show the amount of local balances. Such a statement should be supplied in future reports.

3. It is disappointing to find that there has been a steady decrease in one item of the local income in which no increase was to have been expected, namely, municipal assignments. These assignments were :—

Rs. 63,688 in 1873-74.
„ 60,754 in 1874-75.
„ 53,443 in 1875-76.

Of these sums no less than Rs. 23,973 in 1874-75, and Rs. 21,939 in 1875-76 were contributed by the municipalities in Sind. It is not apparent how Mr. Chatfield calculates the municipal grants in Sind as being nearly equal to the municipal grants of the other four divisions put together, but it is certain that an example of interest in education has been set by Sind to the rest of the Presidency. At page 71 of the Director of Public Instruction's Report will be found an account of the unsuccessful attempts made by Colonel Wardington to obtain assistance from the 41 municipalities of the Central Division. This should be commended to the notice of the General Department.

4. To the item of fees an increase is shown of—

Rs. 5,435...	... Provincial }	in 1874-75.
„ 1,662...	... Local }	
„ 2,612...	... Provincial }	in 1875-76.
„ 4,398...	... Local }	

The increase is said to have been partly due to a raised scale of fees intended to touch the town schools. The effect of any alteration in the scale of fees whether as affecting the school receipts or the attendance should receive a more detailed notice than has been given to it in the Director of Public Instruction's Report.

5. How necessary it has now become to consider in what way the income of the department can be increased unless the progress of education is to come to a dead stop, is shown by the circumstance that the demands made on Government for aid on the system of payment by results have now reached a sum which it will be impossible for Government to continue to provide. The budget provision for this head of expenditure must be limited to Rs. 70,000, and the sum awarded in 1875-76 was 82,044. The Government have very lately been obliged to effect a reduction of the grants offered by an alteration of the rules, which will be recorded in the report for the current year.

The table given at page 27 of the report, which analyses the institutions to which this aid is given, is approved; but Government wish also to see, as an Appendix to future reports, a list of the institutions receiving the aid, such as used to be given till a few years back.

6. In the year 1874-75 a marked falling off took place in the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University matriculation, and in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates. While the number of candidates from Government institutions rose from 445 to 481, the number passed fell from 217 to 168. The explanation seems to be that the University tests were more severe, and not that the candidates were less prepared. The same result is observable in the case of candidates from aided and private institutions. In the year 1875-76 the examination is said to have been easier. The number of candidates from all schools was increased by 154, and the number that

passed exceeded that of the previous year by 172. The superior preparation of the candidates from the Government schools is shown by the fact that nearly half of them were successful, while the proportion of successful candidates from schools under private management was nearly one-third.

7. It is interesting to note each year the number of scholars learning English. In 1874-75 the number in Government schools, 9,334, fell off from that of the year previous by 220; but in 1875-76 the number increased by 259 and stood at 9,593. There has also been an increase of pupils learning English in aided schools.

8. The number of Mahomedans in Government schools stood at 21,439 in 1874-75 against 172,084 Hindus. In 1875-76 there were 23,077 Mahomedans and 179,039 Hindus, showing an increase of 6,955 Hindus and of 1,638 Mahomedans. The rate of increase has been much greater among the Mahomedans than among the Hindus. This is very satisfactory so far as it shows an increasing disposition on the part of the Mahomedans, who have hitherto been backward in this respect, to have their children educated. An increase is also apparent in the number of Mahomedans in aided and inspected schools.

9. The number of girls educated in Government schools showed a decrease in 1874-75 of 253, of whom 226 belonged to the schools in Sind. In 1875-76 the number had again increased by 314.

10. The proportion in the vernacular schools of pupils whose fathers pay the cess, to the children of non-cess-payers, has increased by 1 per cent. The numbers were 98,046 out of 157,984, or 62 per cent. in 1874-75 against 103,424 out of 162,483, or 63 per cent. in 1875-76. The increasing disposition of the cess-payers to take advantage of the schools which are supported by the cess, is most observable in Sind, where cess-payers' children attending these schools have more than doubled.

Another proof that the schools are desired by the cess-payers, is the unsatisfactory fact that there are many more applications for schools of this class than the Educational Department finds itself able to satisfy. Thus in the Dha-

districts mentioned below there were 150 applications for schools, which could be granted only in 29 instances :—

	Applied for	Granted.
Poona ...	... 15 ...	... 12
Sholápur ...	... 11 ...	... 5
Satara ...	... 20 ...	... ...
Ratnágiri ...	... 21 ...	... ...
Tanna ...	... 9 ...	... 2
Kolába ...	... 6 ...	... 3
Khandesh ...	... 32 ...	... 5
Ahmednagar ...	... 11 ...	... ...
Násik ...	... 16 ...	... 2
	150	29

11. The Report of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot continues to be most satisfactory. There were 32 pupils in 1875-76, being 3 more than in the previous year.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

India Office,
London, 19th July 1877.

Educational.

No. 2.

To

His Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
Bombay.

Sir,

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 20th April, No. 2 of 1877, forwarding copies of the reports submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on the operations of the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, has been considered by me in Council.

* * * * *

There was a decrease in the expenditure of the depart-

ment in 1873-75 of Rs. 9,617, but an increase in 1875-76 of Rs. 56,800. The enhanced expenditure in the latter year was chiefly caused by an increased outlay on buildings, the excess amounting to Rs. 38,204.

The income of the department derived from local sources of the two years under review in comparison with that of 1873-74 is thus exhibited :—

	Rs.
1873-74	11,94,969
1874-75	12,09,673
1875-76	12,19,030

In 1874-75 there was an increase of income under all heads excepting Cess Receipts and Municipal Assignments. The decrease under the former of these heads amounted to Rs. 23,831, for which the Director was unable to assign any adequate cause. In 1875-76 there was an increase under all heads, with the exception of "Popular Subscriptions," "Municipal Assignments," and "Interest on Endowments." The cess receipts showed an increase of Rs. 18,527, which, in a great measure, replaced the deficiency in the previous year. The decrease in popular subscriptions was caused by a falling off in contributions for buildings, and that on interest on endowments may be termed a mere matter of account, the interest on certain funds not having been credited within the year. In municipal assignments there was again a decrease. I stated in my despatch of the 23rd September, No. 7 of 1875, that I concurred with your Excellency's predecessor in Council in hoping for some increase to educational funds from this source, as it might fairly be said that the towns did not contribute their due share to the educational income of the State. This hope has not yet been fulfilled, and in two successive years there has been a further decrease under this head. I now commit the subject, and generally that of the income of the department, to the particular attention of your Excellency in Council, for reasons which, under the circumstances stated in the fifth paragraph of the Resolution of your Government, is of considerable importance.

The last years the number of schools and scholars has shown an advance. In comparison with the statements

1873-74 the increase in 1874-75 was 181 schools and 9,125 scholars; and the increase again in 1875-76 was 84 schools and 12,026 scholars; the total number of schools of the latter year being 4,478, and of scholars being 250,712. In both years the average monthly number on the rolls and the average daily attendance in the schools increased, the former being in 1874-75 in comparison with the return of 1873-74, as 232,495 to 223,901; and the latter as 177,547 to 171,198. In 1875-76 there was a further rise, the average number on the monthly rolls being 243,032, and the average daily attendance 186,834. This may be regarded as satisfactory progress.

Proceeding to the working of the University of Bombay, the number of matriculations showed a considerable decrease in 1874-75, although the number of candidates who presented themselves was larger. The return stood thus:—

	Candidates.	Passed.
1873-74	1,093 ...	455
1874-75	1,115 ...	362

This result is ascribed to the increased severity of the examination, the object being to raise the standard of ability. In the following year, 1875-76, the examination was more easy, and the result was an increased number of candidates and of matriculations, the return standing:—

	Candidates.	Passed.
1875-76	1,362 ...	434

It appears to have been the general opinion that the severity of the examination was enhanced too suddenly in 1874-75, and an alteration was therefore rightly made; but I am of opinion that the gradual elevation of the standard is an object which should be kept in view.

The statements relative to the First Examination in Arts and the B.A. and M.A. examinations, do not seem to be satisfactory. In the F.A. examination it would appear that about 1 candidate in 3 is successful. In the B.A. examination of 1874-75 less than one-half were approved, and in that of 1875-76 hardly 1 in 5. That only 18 passed out of 88 candidates, is a fact which demands some explanation. So also it does not imply much appreciation

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of University degrees, that in the two years under review only 4 candidates, 2 in each year, obtained the B. A. degree.

The reports of the Director contain copious details relative to the Arts' and Special Colleges which do not call for particular remark. But I am glad to observe that the Principal of the Grant Medical College reports "that the results of 1875-76 will bear comparison with the most successful of the 30 years which have lapsed since the foundation of the institution." The Poona Engineering College maintains its character; and it is a fact worthy of notice that Mr. Vaslekar, a licentiate of the institution, having been elected to the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Followship, proceeded to Scotland and offered himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science in Civil Engineering in the University of Edinburgh. He passed the examination, and was mentioned specially in the speech of the Vice Chancellor to the Convocation as the only successful candidate out of eight who sought the degree.

The Director reviews at great length the progress of the various high schools, and all other schools, Government, aided, and inspected, in the Bombay Presidency, and, including also the schools in Native States. His account of these is, on the whole, favourable, and it is especially satisfactory to observe that in 1875-76 the returns of female education, which had lately in some degree retrogracted, exhibited an increase of 4 schools and 562 scholars. It is also deserving of notice that an increasing disposition has been evinced by Mahomedans to secure an education for their children, not only in Government, but also in aided and inspected schools.

In conclusion it may be generally stated with respect to the two years which form the subject of report, that the results of 1875-76 show, on the whole, a marked improvement in comparison with those of the previous year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.